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VOL. V

NEW YORK, AUGUST 20, 1919

No. 50

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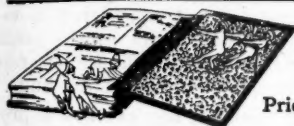
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Increasing Chemical Litigation

Litigation between chemical companies still clogs the court calendars, in spite of the ending of war conditions which were largely the cause of suits during the past four years. Many contracts entered into before restrictions on trade were strictly enforced could not be carried out, and in some cases Government price fixing altered the situation materially. Unable to reach an amicable agreement the contracting parties have appealed to the courts. While hundreds of cases have been settled or decided by the judges of the Supreme Court since the armistice was signed, there still remain several thousand suits which must be tried during the fall and winter, at great cost to the litigants, and in cases appealed to higher courts it may be from one to two years before a final decision is reached.

A strong Committee on Arbitration as a part of the Chemical Alliance would seem to be desirable to lessen the number of cases which reach the courts and drag on indefinitely at great expense to the litigants. The splendid work carried out by the Chemical Alliance during the war for the benefit of the industry, as well as the credit of the Nation, is a guaranty that disputes would be settled promptly and justly.

Exports and Tariff

Dye manufacturers and importers are not the only chemical interests that will be vitally affected by the tariff legislation of the next few years. The trite platitudes about the United States having entered upon an era of new political and commercial relations have meanings that do not appear on the surface, and from the point of view of the chemical industries not the least of these is the new role that will be played in export trade by our tariff. In the past we have heard much of the protective tariff: in the future we are going to hear more of the bargaining tariff: In the main our tariffs have regulated imports. More and more they will concern themselves with the promotion of exports.

In two principles of the bargaining tariff our traditional policy and practice have been diametrically opposed to those of the European nations.

In protecting our exporters against tariff discrimination in other countries, our tariffs permit the levying of the maximum (extra) duties on certain goods. In other words, we can put a penalty upon imports from a nation which does not give reciprocal and equivalent treatment to products from the United States. This is the opposite

system to that used by England, Germany, France and Italy, which are in the habit of granting concessions to obtain favors, by lowering tariff rates to a minimum in order to obtain fair treatment for their goods in other countries. It is the difference between a threat and a promise, and whoever has put through a big business deal, which is what a commercial treaty is, knows well the truth of the old proverb about the comparative value of molasses and vinegar as a fly-catcher. Better bargaining powers upon more flexible terms must be granted in our future tariffs.

Our conception of the most favored nation clause in commercial treaties is conditional, that is, that a concession is extended in return for like compensation. The European conception of the most favored nation is general; That it extends to other nations without negotiation those concessions agreed upon by two. The most favored nation has been to us an instrument of negotiation: to European countries a means of gaining equality of commercial treatment among all nations entitled to most-favored-nation treatment. Obviously, our extended and more intimate trade relations with Europe make these fundamentally different conceptions a possible source of friction.

Lest we delude ourselves into a belief that the bargaining tariff does not affect the chemical industry let us remember that of the ten specific discriminations against American goods on which Secretary Knox reported in 1911 seven related to chemical products: Germany's regulation of the potash mines; her export bounties especially on chemicals; her discriminatory west-bound freight rates; the duties and other provisions against cottonseed oil in force in Austria, Italy, Bulgaria and Portugal. Let us not forget, too, that the chemical productivity of all European countries has been greatly increased; that all countries recognize chemicals as a "key" industry to be fostered and protected; that we are now doing a foreign trade in chemicals that formerly belonged to nations anxious to regain this lost business. Chemicals are surely destined to enter international barter in ways not recorded in export and import statistics.

Prosperity and Strikes

It is untimely, but not unusual, that strikes should accompany prosperity: the former destructive and the latter constructive, and notwithstanding the amount of pessimism that has been fostered by dissatisfied labor, leaders of finance have remained optimistic and have, in certain respects, ignored this temporary unrest. Their vision is focussed in the distance, satisfied that present conditions are only temporary, and they realize that the possibilities of this country are so wonderful and promising that it is simply a question of settling labor difficulties and forging ahead.

The programme for the lowering of costs of necessities is being shaped and gives promise of palliative result. This will have a soothing and decided effect upon labor and most likely create another favorable point toward adjustment of an

unsettled condition which has been brewing for months.

It has been said—and this is without doubt the true answer—that upon increased production depend the life and prosperity of industry. In fact, this can be applied to manufacturing of any character. Increased production should be given most serious consideration by all parties concerned, especially in view of competition that we are meeting and have further to meet in export fields. There is no doubt that when understanding of these conditions is thoroughly impressed upon the minds of labor the viewpoint will be somewhat changed, and the result will offer incentives to both labor and capital.

Competition with Foreign Potash

Alsation potash is arriving at American ports in limited quantities, and simultaneously a sale of 30,000 tons of Nebraska potash is announced. It will be interesting to watch the prices at which the imported and domestic product are sold. Meantime, Congress has before it the question of an adequate tariff to protect the American industry. It is evident that the licensing system, which was approved by the Ways and Means Committee of the House as desirable for the dyestuff industry, is not favored in the case of potash, probably because the potash plants are not considered as essential for the country's protection in the event of war, and the industry has not made the progress which has marked the development of dyestuffs.

An organization of farmers has entered a protest against any plan to limit imports of potash, on the ground that high prices for potash will mean that foodstuffs will cost more. The American producers, who ask protection for the industry, claim that the farmers have been influenced by propaganda inspired by the fertilizer manufacturers who want cheap potash. Prices will tell the story. It is said that the 30,000 tons of Nebraska potash now released is the entire quantity available at this time. If the law of supply and demand is to have sway, prices should be lower before long. They have already dropped from quoted prices of \$300 a ton early in the year to less than \$100 at the present time.

Dr. Georges Giulini, Basle, Switzerland, reports the invention of "conducting aluminum." Consul Holland writes to the Department of Commerce: "This new metal is produced by putting the ordinary aluminum through a special patented process, by which it acquires the same mechanical qualities and capacities as bronze, copper and brass without changing its specific weight. It is said that the price of the new metal can be kept within very low limits; so that, even at the pre-war prices of other metals, it will be able, by reason of its smaller specific weight, to compete with copper and brass very favorably."

An American syndicate has recently purchased from the receiver of enemy property in Shanghai the centrally located drug store and factory of the largest German drug concern in China, established over fifty years ago. Both managers and staff will be American.

Co-Partnership and the Six-Hour Day

Industrial Experiments in the Soap Industry Explained by Lord Leverhulme

IT is agreed that the best prospects for the reconstruction of our industrial system—a reconstruction acknowledged to be imminent and necessary—are promised through various forms of co-partnership with a shortening of the working hours of factory employees. No man speaks with greater authority on these subjects than Lord Leverhulme, the proprietor of the largest English soap manufacturing factories. What he has to say on these subjects has a special meaning to the chemical industry because he is himself engaged in a closely allied branch, and because he has actually put into practice the theories which he preaches.

The recent publication of Lord Leverhulme's views on industrial and economical subjects in "The Six Hour Day" (Henry Holt & Co.—\$3.50), therefore, has a timely and peculiar meaning, and although he deals, as practical men do, with concrete problems which British manufacturers face, still, the results of his own experiments and his own very telling explanation of his ideas, are of more than passing interest to American chemical industries.

Lord Leverhulme has long been a pioneer in profit sharing, and the system which is now in force in his Sunlight Plants is the gradual development from a series of experiments. He lays down in this book certain basic principles which apply to all profit sharing problems, which he acknowledges are very difficult to solve, and over which many grievous and dangerous mistakes may easily be made.

Profit Sharing Principles

In the first place he points out that profit sharing or co-partnership schemes are not always an advantage either to the manufacturer or to his workers. Labor is at present in the position of a preferred stock holder in all industries—a position which it holds by law, as when a firm goes bankrupt, before any other creditors are paid, Labor receives wages in full. Labor, because it sells a perishable product, and must work, now, today, or its work is valueless tomorrow, cannot afford to sacrifice this position, and Industry, on the other hand, must always recognize that Labor is one of the fixed charges of business.

There are three factors in production—Capital, Labor and Management, and Lord Leverhulme points out that the usual classification of merely Capital and Labor is not a true one, despite the fact that Capital and Management are sometimes combined in the same person or persons. According to the present industrial economic scheme, Labor receives a fixed rate of wages and Capital receives a fixed rate of interest. The goods produced are of varying value, according to market conditions the world over, and these two fixed factors, with a variable product, leave a variable quantity, which is the reward of Management, called profit. Sometimes this is great and sometimes small; often it disappears entirely, showing only a loss.

What Is Labor's Share?

It is impossible not to expect that Labor, dealing in a fixed quantity of perishable material; that is, their own work which cannot be stored or carried over from day to day, must be a fixed charge in the business; and that Capital, because it can always find profitable employment, must also represent a fixed expense. Man-

agement, on the other hand, for a number of various reasons, may affect the profits favorably and unfavorably, and takes various rewards to which, however, it is entitled. At one of his workmen's meetings a socialistically inclined employee suggested to Lord Leverhulme that Labor produces all wealth and should, therefore, have the profits. He replied, "You certainly know a great many soap businesses which are not making any profits at all. Why not go, as a body to these men who are making no profits on their soap, and say, 'Look here; we work for that scallywag Lever; he pays us the full rate of wages, it is true, and he gives us some share of the profits; but he does not give us enough. How much will you give us?' If you go in that way to these other people in the soap trade who are not making dividends, the very first thing they will say to you will be, 'What do you want?' Because whatever they get out of you will be to the good, inasmuch as they are making nothing now, and however little, or however much, you let them have will be to the good. You may tell them you want it all. Well, perhaps they will not listen to that. Well, then you can say, 'We want nine-tenths, and you can have one-tenth'; and, seeing that they are getting nothing now, they will no doubt take it. And then you can all leave me, giving me the usual week's notice, and go to the other man in the same trade, and put the case to him: 'This scallywag Lever only gives us a share; you give us a bigger one.' Now go and try it!"

Drawbacks of Stock Sharing

The fact, which is beginning to be well-known, that profit sharing can be effectively employed to accomplish only a single definite purpose, has been demonstrated by Lord Leverhulme's own experience.

He began by selling shares of stock to employees, but found very soon that the holding of these shares produced a state of mind which was, as he says, nervous. New developments, for instance, the opening of the works in Australia, caused the holders of a small number of ordinary stock shares to consider that the income they derived from these shares was going to be jeopardized by the new development—it would be risky, and the risk should not be taken. The almost invariable argument was, "We are doing very well, why not let well enough alone?" So that, although the shares held by the employees were not numerous enough to control the policy of the company, still when his judgment overrode their scruples, feelings of dissatisfaction were engendered.

In the Lever soap works, this problem has been solved by the gradual perfection of a plan by which employees who have been with the company four years or more are issued partnership certificates which have a nominal, but no real value, and cannot be sold. These certificates share in dividends pro rata with common stock, and these dividends are 5% less than those paid on the common stock. The dividends are paid in preferred stock, which can be sold for cash, at par, at any time, but which, so long as held by the co-partner to whom they were originally allotted, participate further in the profits to the extent that they yield him the same rate of interest as paid on the common stock.

This system seems complicated, but the question of co-partnership can seldom be simply settled, and the present plan, which works well, is the development of several years practical test.

Six Working Hours

Few manufacturers, in whatever line, will today question the principle of profit sharing, but probably very few will agree with Lord Leverhulme in a six-hour working day. He gives this six-hour day a sound basis, in the case of his own business, by the fact that the principal cost of production is in materials and machinery rather than in labor. He claims that there are many industries in which this is the case, and that most machine workers will produce as much in a six-hour day as they will in an eight-hour day, and that the same machinery will produce double the output in working two six-hour shifts. An imposing array of statistics from economists, manufacturers, workers and members of Parliament are presented in support of this theory, but the simplest argument is set forth by Lord Leverhulme himself as follows:

"In the textile industries and all others where the cost of overhead charges, such as interest on capital, salaries of partners and managers, repairs and renewals, depreciation, rates and taxes (omitting all taxes on income or profits) is about equal to the cost for weekly wages, the change from a 48-hour week to a 72-hour week of two shifts of 36 hours each would affect the cost of production somewhat as follows:

"Working a 48-hour week and assuming that the product was 1,000 items per week at a cost of £1,000 per week for overhead charges and of 1,000 per week for wages, the resulting total cost of production per item, exclusive of raw material and such other proportionate costs as would always be in exact relation to volume produced, would be 40 shillings per item.

"If such textile or other factories adopted the six-hour working day system they would work 72 hours per week in two shifts of 36 hours each shift per week, and assuming that no increase of production per hour worked was achieved, which need not necessarily be the case, and that the wages paid for a 36-hour week were the same as for a 48-hour week, which must always necessarily be the case, then the resulting product would be 1,500 items. The cost of production for overhead charges would not be seriously affected, as machinery almost invariably becomes obsolete before it is worn out, and fixed capital in plant, buildings and machinery would be the same, the cost of overhead charges would again be £1,000, but the cost for wages would not be £2,000 or a total of £3,000 for 1,500 items, or again a cost, exclusive of raw materials, of 40 shillings per item."

Cost of Production

"But supposing, as one is justified in doing by past and present experience, that the unfatigued worker could produce as much in six hours as formerly was produced in eight hours—and we will examine into this later on—then the figures as to cost of production would be somewhat the following, and show a great gain in economical production: 2,000 items would then be produced in a 72-hour week of two shifts of 36 hours, each shift at a cost of £1,000 for overhead charges and £2,000 for wages, a total of £3,000 or of 30 shillings per item, which would be a reduction of 25 per cent, on cost of production compared with cost when working a 48-hour week. This economy might wisely be used, partly in increased payment to the workers by means of a bonus on production in addition to wages, which wages would be the same for 36 hours as formerly for 48 hours, and the

balance to the consumer in reduced selling price of the product—so that practically the whole of the benefits of economy of production would go to the workers, first directly in shorter hours of labor with higher total earnings as wages and bonus, and afterwards as consumers in lower cost of living."

The views of such a man on the tariff and patent productions are, as one would expect, well defined and interesting, and the strong plea which he has made in England for alcohol for industrial purposes, will meet a ready response in this country.

Taxation of Spirits

"All the great inventions of the past are the children of our brain, and these are only the elder brothers of the family of similar inventions which will succeed them after the war. And all we ask from our Government is reasonable protection for the brains of the country—not protection in any other sense. I was an ardent believer in Free Trade, but our brains have not been protected. When we are taunted with the story of aniline dyes and how the Germans exploited them, the whole tale ought to be told. It was not the fault of English manufacturers. It was the fault of the taxation of spirits for industrial purposes, which made it impossible for us to use those spirits in the production of aniline dyes. The German Government gave their manufacturers cheap spirits for industrial purposes, free of duty. The British Government only within the last few years, whilst the present Prime Minister was Chancellor of the Exchequer, made it possible for British industries requiring industrial alcohol to obtain the same free of duty. Such conditions as that to which I have referred no British manufacturer should be obliged to suffer under."

BILL TO CHECK PROFITEERING

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., August 18.—Manufacturers, jobbers, wholesalers and retailers—every person in the United States engaging in any business—will be required to secure from the collector of internal revenue for the district in which located a permit or license to do business, under the terms of a bill which has just been introduced in Congress by Representative Siegel of New York.

The bill also provides that any person engaged in business to whom a permit or license shall have been issued, who shall "expose or offer for sale or cause to be exposed or offered for sale to the public any article of goods, wares, or merchandise without having plainly stamped or printed thereon or attached thereto a card showing the true, actual cost price thereof" shall be guilty of profiteering.

The violation of either of the above provisions will be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

The term "engaged in business" is to be construed to include those who manufacture or purchase from others goods, wares and merchandise for the purpose of offering them for sale. The term "true, actual cost price" is not to include any drayage, freight or carriage charges paid by the purchaser, any discounts allowed or other deductions.

In addition to the penalties stated above, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be given the right to revoke the permit or license of parties guilty of profiteering, and it shall not be reissued to them for at least one year.

The Glen Pharmacal Company will increase its capital from \$50,000 to \$150,000. The plant is located at Glens Falls, N. Y.

News of Companies

The Karl Schlatter Dye Works, Inc., Philadelphia, has awarded a contract for alterations and improvements in its plant.

The Robertson Fertilizer Company, Norfolk, Va., has filed notice with the Secretary of State of an increase in its capital from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

P. F. Berk of F. W. Berk & Co., the well known English chemical house, is on the Baltic due to arrive in New York next week.

The Price Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky., has completed arrangements for alterations and improvements in its distilling plant, to facilitate operations. W. N. Price is president; and John A. Miller, secretary-treasurer.

The Papermakers Chemical Company, 529 Main street, Willimansett, Mass., has completed arrangements for the erection of the proposed new addition to its plant, estimated to cost about \$75,000.

The Sinclair Refining Company, Tivoli street, Albany, N. Y., has recently completed arrangements for alterations and improvements in its two-story local plant, to cost about \$7,000.

The Associated Chemical Company, Thomas Building, Hagerstown, Md., is arranging plans for the construction of a large new chemical plant in the Cabin Branch section of Curtis Bay, estimated to cost about \$40,000.

The Franklin Quality Refining Company, Memo Building, Franklin, Pa., is making rapid progress on the construction of a new filter works at its local plant, estimated to cost about \$100,000. E. E. Grimm is president.

The Magic Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., has filed notice with the Secretary of State of a change in its corporate name to the Dye Soap Products Company.

The Sun Varnish Company, Louisville, Ky., manufacturer of varnishes, paints, oils, etc., has awarded a contract for the erection of a large new addition to cost \$50,000. H. J. Craig is president.

The Valley Fertilizer & Chemical Company, Mt. Jackson, Va., is planning for the immediate operation of a local fertilizer mixing plant to have a capacity of about 100 tons. V. W. Boswell is president; Charles C. Bowman, vice-president; and C. W. Shannon, secretary.

F. C. Luthi & Company, 277 Broadway, are investigating the possibility of establishing plants in Haiti and the islands of the Lesser Antilles for making extracts from the plants having coloring or medicinal properties. C. Grand Pierre, West Indian trade expert of the company, sails on August 22 for these islands to negotiate with Government officials for the starting of certain industries.

The number of employees in the chemicals, oils, and paints manufacturing plants in New York state, according to the Bulletin of the N. Y. Industrial Commission has fallen off 12 per cent between December and June, but the decrease ended in May. The total number of workers in these industries is now 22 per cent higher than five years ago. The increase up to last December and the decrease since that time was chiefly in chemicals. Employment in the paints and colors industry has been increasing in recent months but is now little above the level of June, 1914.

GERMAN DYE MONOPOLY NOT BROKEN

Such is Opinion of Germans Themselves—Contempt for British and American Dye Progress

Confidence that Germany will soon be able to regain her control of the world's markets for aniline dyes and contempt for the progress in dye manufacture made in foreign countries, especially in England and the United States, was thus vigorously expressed in a speech at Mannheim by Privy Councillor Haack of the Ludwigshafen Aniline Works, manufacturers not only of dyes but also of synthetic coal-tar medicinals. He is also very certain that "the American Textile trade is only awaiting the chance to welcome back German dyes." He said:

"We need be in no terror about the future of our dye industry. German science and efficiency have made us the masters here, and all we read about progress in this branch of manufacture in England and America should leave us absolutely cold. Just ask yourselves a simple question—Will the Yorkshire textile manufacturer continue persistently to pay £150 a ton for bad dyes made in England when he can get the best goods in the market for £100? If I know my Yorkshire man he will soon tire of putting patriotism before his pocket. Another consideration to move him is this—If he does not buy our dyes, his astute competitors, the Americans and Japanese will, and their manufactured articles will be in consequence better and cheaper than his and in a very short time will replace his in all world markets."

Herr Haack went on to apply this principle to a score of other great German industries: "The world's markets are literally empty and must be replenished. Think of the dearth of chemicals and drugs, of scientific instruments and optical glass, of cheap tools and musical instruments, toys, cheap stationery, cheap Saxon hosiery and fancy goods of all descriptions. How long will patriotism and the desire to injure us economically last in face of this universal dearth? It will vanish like the hoar frost on a sunny spring morning."

DR. SCHAEFER'S WILL TO BE SETTLED

Executors of the will of Dr. Louis Schaefer, who died in 1912, made application August 15 before Surrogate Fowler, New York, for a judicial settlement of the estate, the distribution of which has been interfered with because of the war.

Several of the heirs to the property, valued at \$1,555,844, live in Germany and a large deposit, part of the estate, with the London branch of the Deutsches Bank of Berlin, was seized by the British Government immediately following the declaration of war.

Dr. Schaefer was a prominent chemist and founder of the Schaefer Alkaloid Works at Maywood, N. J., and was owner or a heavy shareholder in other plants in the States of New York and New Jersey. He left one son, Dr. Ludwig Schaefer, who resides in this city, and three daughters, two of whom were married to German army officers.

According to the accounting filed by Dr. Ludwig Schaefer, Eugene Schaefer and Edwin W. Preston, trustees, the following distribution of the estate's assets will be made: Olga Schaefer, daughter, \$289,601; Amelia Janner, daughter and wife of Capt. Fritz Janner, of Amberg, Germany, receives \$299,147; Helen Kyrris, daughter, and wife of Capt. Ernest Kyrris, of Stuttgart, Germany, \$315,814; Bertha Koempel, wife of Dr. Franz Koempel, \$315,814, and a similar amount to Dr. Ludwig Schaefer. The estate consists of railroad stocks and bonds and large holdings of stock in the Standard Essence Company and the Schaefer Alkaloid Works.

MANUFACTURERS SAY GREATER OUTPUT WOULD REDUCE HIGH COST OF LIVING

National Association Declares Theory that Business Men Prevent the Operation of Laws of Supply and Demand is Wrong—Heavy Taxation Contributing to High Prices

As an immediate means for correcting present abnormal commodity prices and reducing the period of excessive war debt taxation, resolutions unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers at a meeting in the general offices in New York City July 18, 1919, urge public support of an effort to greatly increase the industrial production of the country, pointing out the growing tendency to restrict production on the theory that the less work a man does the more work he provides for others to do.

The resolutions declare that much of the industrial antagonism which exists between employers and employees is based on the unjustifiable and systematically fostered belief among the people that the manufacturers of the country are mainly responsible for the levels which prices generally have attained. Attention is also called to the fact that heavy war debt taxation has contributed heavily to present high prices and increased productiveness is described as an effective means of shortening the duration of war tax burdens now imposed on our industries and the individual citizen.

Factory workers are called upon to lend their aid to the manufacturers to the end that factory production may be immediately increased, as a way of restoring reasonable and more normal price conditions. Legislative authorities, the press, the churches and educational institutions are also urged to give their co-operation to the movement for increased production as a means of relieving oppressive and economically unjustified present living conditions.

The resolutions follow:

Whereas the question of high prices on many commodities of life has continued, since the cessation of military hostilities in France, to be of paramount importance to the people and industries of the United States, and

Whereas, there exists a well defined effort among certain classes of our citizens wrongly and unjustifiably to disseminate the belief that the manufacturers and the business men of the country are the principal and most reprehensible violators of the normal operation of the laws of supply and demand, and

Whereas, the burdens of taxation due to the war and other causes and levied on our citizens and industrial enterprises by the Federal, State and local authorities have become oppressively heavy and contribute in no small degree to the present high price levels, and

Whereas, high prices are largely due to the growth of tendencies among our labor elements to restrict and curtail individual and collective industrial production, a policy based largely on the false, pernicious and widely preached doctrine that "the less work a man does the more work he provides for others to do," which, together with other unsound and uneconomic present labor tendencies, threaten to result in a lessening of the productive effectiveness of our American industrial machinery, and

Whereas, it is to the true welfare and interest of the people of the United States that our national industrial production be continuously increased so that our war debt taxation may be eliminated in as short a time as possible, more normal price conditions pre-

vail and our industrial development and prosperity be stimulated: Now, therefore be it

Resolved: (1) That we deny the truth and deprecate the tendency of the teaching that the manufacturers of the United States are the principal or deliberate authors of the present era of higher price levels.

(2) That we urge and call upon the people of the United States, and our factory workers in particular, to refute and discourage the un-American and dangerously unsound "make work" doctrine, which if pursued to any extent, will result in complete industrial demoralization.

(3) That we urge and call upon the people of the United States, and our factory workers in particular, to do everything in their power to encourage, stimulate and increase our industrial production, as the direct means toward restoring more normal price conditions.

(4) That we urge and call upon every duly constituted, Federal, State and local agency of government in the United States to lend its aid to an effort to foster and increase our industrial production, promotion of harmony and discouragement of agencies and causes of discord and bad feeling between employers and employees, and relieve from every possible handicap the legitimate manufacturing interests of the country.

(5) That we urge upon the public press, the churches, educational institutions, and every other factor in moulding public opinion, to give all possible assistance in directing public attention to the urgent need for increasing industrial production.

USING ALCOHOL IN POSTAL AIRPLANES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., August 18.—A new fuel, consisting chiefly of alcohol, with benzol and ether added, has been under test in the air service of the Post Office Department for some time and has been found to be very satisfactory. The new fuel has been used on one of the Washington-New York airplanes, known in the postal service as the "bootlegger." So successful has it proved in a number of tests under adverse weather conditions that the Post Office Department is changing over its airplane engine attachments and will shortly be operating the entire route with this fuel.

The great advantage lies in the cleanliness of the motor, the reduced cost of upkeep, and in its burning cooler than gasoline, thereby overcoming objections to the high compression motor at low altitudes. Planes which ordinarily use 25 to 26 gallons of gasoline operate on about 20 gallons of the new fuel, which gives greater flying radius to the planes. It also reduces chances of forced landings by keeping the spark plugs and engine cylinders clean of carbon and oil accumulations.

TROPHY FOR PAINT AND OIL GOLFERS

When the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association convenes at White Sulphur Springs next month, golfers who attend will contest for the replica of the New Jersey Zinc Company trophy. This prize will be awarded to the winner of the contest in the 36-hole medal play.

Since the Zinc Company first donated the handsome trophy to association golfers, competition has been keen. For the trophy to become the permanent property of an aspirant the contestant is required to win three successive tournaments. The trophy to be awarded this year is now on exhibition in the New Jersey Zinc Company's Museum, at 160 Front Street, New York.

SOURCES OF CHEMICALS AND DRUGS, OILS AND DYES BEFORE THE WAR

Percentage of Consumption in the United States Which was Furnished by Other Countries—Capital in American Industry \$3,000,000,000

The total capital invested in manufacturing in this country in 1914 was over \$22,000,000,000, divided among 14 classes of industry. In this general classification the iron and steel industry ranked first with an investment of \$4,280,000,000, and the chemical industry took second place with its \$3,000,000,000.

The manufacture of illuminating gas from coal by itself claimed an investment in 1914 of over \$1,250,000,000, or nearly one-half of the total capital assigned to the chemical industry. The by-products of this coal distillation, which go into the market as chemicals and medicinal preparations, amounted to less than \$750,000,000. The bulk of the by-products consists of crude coal-tar, ammoniacal liquor, and coke.

A further study of the statistics of the domestic chemical industry reveals that petroleum refining has the next largest investment of capital. In the petroleum industry the principal products manufactured are illuminating, fuel, and gasoline oils, gasoline and paraffin wax. In 1914 there was invested in this industry \$325,000,000, and the value of the products was \$396,000,000, which included \$71,000,000 added by manufacture. This industry, in addition to supplying domestic demands, exported to foreign countries in 1913-14 nearly \$125,000,000 worth of products.

The following table shows in general outline the value of the importations during the fiscal year 1913-14 of fifteen of the important classes of articles, together with the percentage from principal countries of origin:

Articles	Value	Per cent of value by country of origin
Acids	\$2,085,872	Germany 53 England 23 Canada 5 Italy 5 France 2
Chemicals	28,664,288	Germany 35 England 20 France 14 Italy 8 Belgium 5
Coal-tar products, except dyes	8,818,944	Germany 34 England 32 Scotland 21 Belgium 6 Netherlands 5
Drugs, flowers, leaves, nuts, and berries.....	7,672,291	Turkey 32 Russia 13 Germany 12 Trinidad 8 Netherlands 6 British India 4 France 4 England 2 Italy 2 Austria-Hungary 2
Dyeing and tanning materials	2,052,993	Argentina 44 British West Indies..... 14 British India 10 Germany 6 Turkey in Asia..... 6
Extracts for dyeing and tanning, except coal-tar dyes	2,850,236	Argentina 86 Straits Settlements 6 England 3 Italy 1 Colombia 1 Germany 73 Canada 9 England 6 Belgium 3 Scotland 2
Fertilizers	28,038,709	England 36 Brazil 18 Straits Settlements 9 Belgium 8 British East Indies..... 5
Gums (including India rubber crude, valued at \$71,299,851)	88,903,829	

Medicinal preparations, dutiable (including menthol, valued at \$424,917, imported from British India)

1,289,608
Germany 47
British India 31
France 9
England 8
Newfoundland 28
Canada 25
Norway 21
England 12
Scotland 9

Oils, animal

1,033,851
England 21
Italy 20
Germany 14
British East Indies..... 12
China 8
Italy 30
France 29
Germany 13
Bulgaria 6
British West Indies..... 5

Oils, vegetable (expressed)

43,467,881
Germany 47
England 26
France 13
Belgium 6
Netherlands 3

Oils, essential (distilled)

3,552,692
France 80
Germany 9
Switzerland 5
England 4
Japan 1
Chile 39.5
Germany 5

Paints, pigments, artists' colors, and varnishes..

2,325,222

Perfumes, cosmetics, and toilet preparations

2,309,827

Sodium nitrate

17,051,455

The advantages to be gained by a more detailed analysis of the statistics of the chemical imports were first presented in a paper by Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, read before the seventh annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers held in Philadelphia in December, 1914. This subject was also discussed at a meeting of the American Chemical Society at Seattle in September, 1915, at which meeting a committee was appointed to ascertain the proper procedure to obtain such a detailed analysis and to put it into the most serviceable and effective form. The committee ultimately chosen by the American Chemical Society for this purpose consisted of Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, chairman; Dr. William H. Nichols, War Industries Board; Col. M. T. Bogert, Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army; Dr. Grinnell Jones, United States Tariff Commission; George P. Adamson, General Chemical Co.

During the month of January, 1917, the American Chemical Society conferred with Dr. E. E. Pratt, at that time Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, relative to the co-operation for that Bureau with the American Chemical Society for an amplification of chemical statistics for 1913-14 and their publication as an official bulletin of the bureau. As a result of that conference the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce designated C. D. Snow, assistant chief of the Bureau, to supervise the amplification of the import schedule as published in the statements of imported merchandise entered for consumption in the United States in such a manner as to show the importation of each chemical, drug, medicinal, and allied chemical imported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

The Texas Sulphur Co. has bought forty-seven acres near El Paso, Tex., for a site for a fertilizer plant. Sulphur is to be used as the base for manufacturing fertilizers.

About 2,000 employees of the Grasselli Chemical Company at the plants at Meadowbrook, W. Va., near Clarksburg, and at Terre Haute, Ind., who have been on strike for two months against a readjustment of hours and wages, have returned to work. The men get a wage increase of 25 cents a day, eight hours a day and the right to decide for themselves whether they shall belong to a union.

PROHIBITION'S EFFECT ON DRUG TRADE

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Baltimore, August 18.—Alfred E. Mealy, president of the Baltimore Drug Exchange and a member of the wholesale and manufacturing drug firm of Gilbert Bros. & Co., of this city, says if the present bill providing for enforcement of national prohibition becomes a law, the entire drug, flavoring extract and toilet preparation industry, amounting in Baltimore alone to perhaps \$45,000,000, will be destroyed. He stated in an interview that the sum mentioned was invested in the drug and allied lines here, and that if the bill in its existing state were enacted, very few of the many medicinal and other preparations could be put on the market, as all, with perhaps the exception of about five per cent, contain more than the limit of one half of one per cent mentioned in the bill as the limit. Mr. Mealy said:

"The reason why the bills now pending and which are intended to make effective national prohibition are so objectionable to us is that, as now worded, they would prohibit absolutely the vast majority of medicinal preparations on the market. What all manufacturing chemists wished was a change in the wording of the bill which states that 'intoxicating liquor' shall be deemed to include any compound, whether medicated, proprietary, patented or not, that contains one half of one per cent or more of alcohol by volume, which are potable, or capable of being used as a beverage. Under such a provision, after the law takes effect, it seems perfectly clear that few, if any, medicinal preparations can be manufactured. The word potable means any liquid which may be taken into the stomach. Therefore, practically all drugs are potable. In almost every case a larger quantity of alcohol is required to preserve the solution, or keep it from freezing, than is allowed by the proposed law."

The change suggested in the wording which members of the drug trade desire, reads as follows:

"It shall not be unlawful to manufacture, buy, sell or deal in any medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific, sacramental, mechanical, culinary, flavoring or toilet preparations which may contain such percentage of alcohol as may be necessary to extract or hold the necessary constituents in solution, preserve the preparation, or keep it from freezing; provided, however, that no such preparation shall be manufactured, bought, sold or dealt in for use as an intoxicating beverage."

JUNE EXPORTS OF QUICKSILVER

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., August 18.—Exports of quicksilver during the month of June totaled 125,512 pounds, with a value of \$153,004, according to a report just secured by the Washington Bureau of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS from the Department of Commerce. More than 90 per cent of the total was sent to Hongkong and Japan, according to the report. The following table shows in detail the exports to the various countries:

Countries	Pounds	Dollars
Sweden	11,250	15,221
Canada	562	1,260
Mexico	89	87
Brazil	132	185
Peru	1,200	1,412
China	150	190
Chosen	104	161
British India	3,750	3,250
Hongkong	54,125	64,610
Japan	54,000	66,438
Philippine Islands	150	190
Total	125,512	153,004

Books of Trade Interest

INDUSTRIAL GOODWILL. By John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin. 6x8 1/4 inches, 213 pages, cloth. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

This is an interesting study of the various related factors and conditions which operate and tend to produce goodwill, which the author affirms is coming to be an intangible asset of business more valuable than the tangible properties. To quote: "It is the life of a going concern. Business goodwill, commercial goodwill, trade name, trade reputation, trade marks, often exceed in value the physical plant and the inventory of the stock on hand. Goodwill is valuable because it lifts the business somewhat above the daily menace of competition and enables it to thrive without cutting prices. And what is 'good credit' but the goodwill of bankers and investors?" As the author sees it, "it is goodwill that converts the 'class struggle' of socialism into class harmony. It converts retaliation into reciprocity. Where it does not exist, there the public, more and more, is turning to another theory, not merely the goodwill theory of labor but the public-utility theory of labor." Whether the capitalist and employer of labor may agree with the conclusions or not, they will recognize the ability the author has displayed in his treatment of the subject.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SIXTH NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION, held in Chicago, April 24-26, 1919, 8 vo., 650 pages, cloth. Issued by the Secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, 1 Hanover Square, New York.

Under the title of "Official Proceedings of the Sixth National Foreign Trade Convention," the National Foreign Trade Council has issued a textbook on foreign trade replete with information, advice and suggestion. This volume is a stenographic report of the proceedings of the convention held in Chicago, April 24-26, 1919.

Included in the book are the speeches delivered at all the sessions, the banquet addresses, the discussions and a list of the delegates present, together with the names of the organizations and companies represented. The convention was the largest and most instructive yet held. Nearly 2,000 delegates were in attendance from 38 States and 17 foreign countries. Representing all parts of the world and all factors in foreign trade, from the production of raw material to the transportation of the finished article, the deliberations and conclusions of this gathering are entitled to the most serious consideration. Especially is this true of the Final Declaration of the convention, printed at the front of the volume, in which the conclusions of the convention are set forth in a comprehensive legislative program, the first of its kind definitely laid down by the business men of the country.

The opening chapter, dealing with America's Need for Foreign Trade, contains a valuable summary of our industrial and financial equipment for the development of commerce on a new and larger scale. In the second chapter, the interest of special elements in foreign trade is considered, among them: agriculture, aviation, the tariff and the Mississippi Valley.

The conclusions of the convention on the future of our foreign trade, as recorded in the Proceedings, were to this effect: Since the United States has become a creditor instead of a debtor nation, the course of our foreign trade will show an increasing tendency toward imports from our debtors; and that our American producers, in order to meet conditions resulting from the war and keener competition in foreign markets, must bestir themselves to new activities to find new outlets for their own products.

Business Brevities

The American commercial attaché in Rome has cabled the information that it is officially stated that new customs regulations will become effective September 20, 1919. Indications are that the rates will be substantially higher than at present.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has made public a report from Consul General Hollis, London, showing that British imports for the seven months ended July 31 exceeded exports in the same period by £403,000,000. The imports totaled £870,000,000 and the exports £467,000,000, the message stated.

The German submarine Bremen, which mysteriously disappeared on a trip to the United States soon after the Deutschland came over, was captured by the British and her crew kept close prisoners that the fate of the submarine might not be known. The crew have just been released and arrived in Berlin in the first week in August.

Norway's probable import demand for sulphur will be about 7,000 tons, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is reported that Italian sulphur has been offered, but prices have not been made public. It is said British sulphur will again become available, and if so, the nearness of Norway will probably influence English exportations.

The Midway Dye and Chemical Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, will manufacture products from the waters of Great Salt Lake. An analysis shows the water to contain chlorine, 30 per cent; sulphate, 15 per cent; magnesium, 1.2 per cent; calcium, 5.5 per cent; sodium, 18 per cent; potassium, 26 per cent. The products will be caustic soda, chlorine, hydrogen, hydrochloric acid, silicate of soda, bleaching powder and soda ash.

The loss on the Douglas Starch Works at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has been adjusted for the companies by the Western Adjustment Inspection Company. The loss was adjusted on a basis of about 68½ per cent to the fire insurance carried. The deduction for explosion damage was \$232,507.89, the largest allowance in total and in percentage that was ever secured in the adjustment of a loss involving grain dust explosion and fire.

A. F. Versen, general manager of the Collinsville Zinc Corporation, who is recognized as one of the leading authorities in lithopone, has returned from an extensive trip through the West and Northwest, where he examined several lithopone prospects. Mr. Versen is optimistic about the future of the industry and confident that foreign competition need not be feared for a long time, because the output of the Spanish and French producers will be needed for home requirements.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture has begun the collection of statistics regarding the production and supply of turpentine and rosin. Blanks on which to report have been sent to all producers and users in the United States whose names and addresses are available. This information will show the amount on hand April 1, 1919, the quantity made this season up to August 1, the amount on hand at the stills August 1, and the estimated production for the balance of the season. It is expected that the data will be published by September 1.

CANADA TO LICENSE OPIUM IMPORTS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Canada, August 18.—During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, a total of 12,471 lbs. of crude opium, valued at \$148,346, was imported into Canada, while in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, the imports of opium amounted to 34,263 lbs. of the value of \$534,555. Much the same situation prevails in regard to cocaine and morphine, the figures for 1918 and 1919 being as follows: Cocaine imported, 4,705 oz. for 1918 and 12,333 oz. in 1919; morphine, 27,520 oz. in 1918 and 30,087 oz. for the year ending March 31, 1919.

The matter has been receiving the attention of the Government which has considered it desirable to check the unrestricted importation of these drugs by adopting regulations providing that they can only be brought in under license. Applicants for permission to import must state the name of the importer, the intended destination and the use to which the drugs will be put.

CLAIMED GOODS WERE NOT DELIVERED

An application for an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from a judgment in the City Court in favor of Bayard & Co. has been denied in spite of the serious charge made by George S. Mittendorf, of Geller, Rolston and Horan, attorneys for the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, who stated in the complaint and in the application for an appeal that certain sodium salts purchased for a French concern were never shipped. The value of the sodium salts was placed at \$7,000. The Trust Company, with which the French firm opened a credit, refused payment when shipping documents were presented, on the ground that the goods had never been received.

Bayard & Co. proved that delivery was made at the pier. Cullom and Renke, attorneys for Bayard & Co., claimed in their answer that the name of the ship was not given in the contract nor incorporated in the credit arrangement. It was declared that the Trust Company could not refuse payment because the goods were not put aboard some particular steamer.

CLAIM INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT

Albert Parsons Sachs, chief chemist at the plant of the Organic Salt and Acid Co., Long Island City, and Oscar Byron have brought suit against the Chattanooga Chemical Co. and seven individual defendants for alleged infringement of a patented process for manufacturing sodium salts of sulphuric acid. It is stated in the complaint filed in the United States District Court, New York, by C. A. L. Massie and Ralph L. Scott that Sachs and Byron granted a license to the Aetna Chemical Co., of Carnegie, Pa., to use the process. F. L. Locke was employed in carrying out the process on a commercial scale at the Aetna plant, and Locke is made a defendant together with Lewis T. Wille, W. C. Peyton, H. H. Wharane, C. I. Shattem, T. C. Tripp and G. D. Barrick. It is stated that while Sachs was employed at the plant of the Organic Salt and Acid Co., the company bought thirty tons of phenol from the Chattanooga Chemical Co., and he believes the process used in producing it was similar to his patented process.

The Chattanooga Chemical Co., through Hillary C. Messimer, and other defendants through O'Brien, Boardman, Parker, Hooper and Fox, answer that the company is out of business, and make a general denial, saying that the Sachs-Byron process was in use long prior to their alleged discovery of the method and is out-of-date and not now used to produce the products named in the complaint.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals, Page 26. Crude Drugs, Pages 27-28; Essential Oils, Page 29.

DRUGS FIRM ON ACTIVE INQUIRY

Brisk Demand Noted for Fine Chemicals—Broader Trading in Crude Drugs—Wood and Denatured Alcohol Advanced by Makers—Mexican Sarsaparilla and Rhubarb Roots Again Higher—Ergot Firmer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acetanilid, 2c lb.	Insect Powder, 3c lb.
Agar Agar, 5c lb.	Lycopodium, 10c lb.
Alcohol, Wood, 10c gal.	Rhubarb Root, H. D., 5c lb.
Denatured, 4c gal.	Sarsaparilla Rt., Mex., 5c lb.
Arnica Flowers, Pwd., 80c lb.	Sassafras Bark, 3c lb.
Cardamoms, 20c@40c lb.	Saw Palmetto Berries, 2c lb.
Cramp Bark, True, 5c lb.	Silver Nitrate, 2c oz.
Elder Flowers, 5c lb.	Soap Bark, Crah., 1c lb.
Elm Bark, Grind., 2c lb.	Senna, Tinnevely, 3c lb.
Ergot, 15c lb.	Spikenard Rt., 2c lb.
Ginger, African, 1c lb.	Terpin Hydrate, 5c lb.
Japan, 1½c lb.	Wormseed, Amer., 5c lb.
Gelsemium Root, 2c lb.	

Declined

*Acid Citric, 2c lb.	Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, 5c lb.
Alkanet Root, 50c lb.	Dill Seed, 2c lb.
Antimony, Needle Pd., 2c lb.	Manna, Sml. Flk., 4c lb.
Anise Seed, 1c lb.	Nux Vomica, Pd., 1c lb.
Asafetida, 25c lb.	*Sugar of Milk, 1c lb.
Canary Seed, 1½c lb.	Sunflower Seed, 1c lb.
Celery Seed, ½c lb.	
Colchicum Seed, 25c lb.	

*Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acid Salicylic	\$.40	\$.40	\$.35	\$1.15
Calomel	1.76	1.76	1.67	2.00
Camphor, Jap., ref.	2.85	2.85	2.75	1.20
Glycerin, C.P.	.21½	.21½	.19½	.62
Menthol	7.75	7.75	7.00	3.50
Opium, Gum	7.50	7.50	8.50	22.50
Quinine Sulphate	.80	.80	.80	.90
Cantharids, Russ.	3.50	3.50	3.00	4.50
Ergot, Spanish	3.75	3.75	4.00	1.05
Buchu, short	2.00	2.00	2.15	1.45
Ipecac, Cartagena	2.70	2.70	2.70	3.25
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.85	1.75	1.55	.65
Cloves, Zanzibar	.38	.38	.38	.47

An active, steady market, with prices firm, is reported for both the fine chemicals and drugs. The renewal of a brisk inquiry and good volume of consumer buying was generally reported with the opening business at the beginning of the week. As far as prices are concerned, there was a marked steadiness with fewer changes, most revisions that were made in this group being noted among the crude drugs. The principal movement among prices, however, continues upward.

The high cost of manufacturing, shipping, handling and the like, induced by the abnormally advanced figures being paid for labor, is playing havoc with prices. Manufacturers are in the happy position between advancing costs and the keenest selling competition which has been seen in this market for years. The crude drug people are worse off, if anything, with a marked dearth of labor to go out into the fields, and those who do go demanding exorbitant wages. Labor seems to have the whip hand and is playing it to the utmost while the opportunity lasts.

Fine Chemicals

There have been advances in acetanilid and alcohol—wood and denatured—by manufacturers. One or two makers have raised the price of caffeine alkaloid.

Lycopodium has gone up. Citric acid is slightly easier as the big consuming season begins to close. Milk sugar is soft and quiet.

Acid, Citric—There has been less activity in citric acid during the past week. The product remains in fair demand, but some re-sellers are inclined to accept a few cents less. Quotations are heard all the way from \$1.15 up to \$1.20 a pound with about \$1.18 as perhaps the most representative figure. The season of heaviest consumption is drawing to a close, and the insistent demand is showing signs of slowing down.

Acetanilid—Owing to the very strong positions of both aniline oil and acetic acid, and recent advances in the price of these products, acetanilid has stiffened up considerably during the past week or so. Manufacturers have advanced their prices to 39c a pound for 200-pound barrels, 38½c being quoted for large lots. Second hands are still slightly under the market at 37c.

Alcohol—Manufacturers have announced higher prices for both wood and denatured alcohols. The wider demand for both grades for export is a considerable factor in the advance. The higher cost of denaturing materials and a rather complicated labor situation at several of the plants has also had a bearing on the price. Wood alcohol, 95 per cent, is quoted at \$1.30@1.33 a gallon and the 97 per cent at \$1.33@1.36 by makers. Denatured is 48c@50c for 180-proof and 52c@54c a gallon for 188.

Caffeine—The price of bulk caffeine alkaloid has been advanced to \$7.00 a pound by some manufacturers. Reduced production, owing chiefly to the small demand which characterized this item for some time, enabled stocks to dwindle to a minimum. Somewhat of a brisker demand is beginning to show with a consequent general strengthening of the position of the alkaloid. Citrated is unchanged at \$6.00@6.25 a pound.

Camphor—Domestic refiners have just advanced the price of gum camphor sharply to \$2.95 a pound. This is the highest point in the recent advance. Japanese is held at \$2.85@2.90. Supplies on the spot are very small.

Glycerin—Several refiners have brought the price of C.P. glycerin down to 20½c a pound to meet competitive selling. Demand has fallen off considerably during the past week, and the product is in a rather soft position just at present. Dynamite is quoted at the same figure.

Lycopodium—Supplies of the powder here have become small, and with an active, steady demand holders have advanced their ideas as to price. Quotations are now being made on a basis of \$1.60@1.65 a pound for U.S.P. stuff.

Opium—The market for the gum continues quiet with prices showing little or no change. Demand is very limited, and the volume of business passing in the gum of the refined grades is small. Any figure between \$7.00 and \$8.00 a pound, according to seller and quantity, is about right for the gum on an eleven per cent basis. Powdered is quoted at \$9.50 and granulated at \$10.00 a pound.

Terpin Hydrate—Owing to the high price of tur-

pentine and the small conditions of stocks, terpin hydrate is quoted at 85c@86c a pound.

Crude Drugs

There has been considerable activity in the crude drug field during the past week with a marked broadening of trading activities noted. There have been quite a number of important price revisions. A well-known trade authority says of spices and seeds:

"Both factors—export and domestic—are likely to increase in volume and influence before long, contributing steadiness to the whole line and making probable an indefinite continuance of present scarcities and shortages—in some cases probably creating more noticeable ones."

Agar Agar—Stocks have dwindled to a minimum here, and prices are higher as a consequence. Not a great deal is coming forward. For No. 1 90c a pound is quoted, while for No. 2 80c is firm with No. 3 given at 75c.

Arnica Flowers—One well-known wholesale drug house here paid 80c a pound for a good sized order of powdered flowers. There is very little available, most of the stuff being powdered to order.

Alkanet Root—Another reduction has brought the price of alkanet root to \$2.00 a pound.

Asafetida—For whole U.S.P. gum \$3.50@\$3.75 a pound is now quoted, somewhat of a reduction owing to an increase in supplies. The powdered is still very scarce and is holding firm at \$6.00.

Canary Seed—Larger importations have eased off the market here slightly, quotations for the South American being made at 10½c@11c a pound.

Cardamom Seed—For bleached cardamoms variety, according to quality, from \$1.10 to about \$2.00 a pound is current. Absorption is good and stocks limited.

Cramp Bark—On the spot true cramp bark has become exceedingly scarce. Little or none is coming in from the country. Quotations range from 45c@48c a pound. For the so-called, 10c@11c is the price.

Elder Flowers—On the smallness of supplies on the spot, elder flowers are firmer at 40c@45c a pound.

Ergot—Although it is reported that there are good supplies in Spain which have been offered sharply under the market here, stocks on the spot have grown small again and the price is firmer at \$3.70@\$3.90 a pound.

Ginger—African is higher at 17c@17½c a pound on brisk demand and strong holders. The Japanese is up to 16½c@17c.

Insect Powder—Pure powdered flowers is quoted at 65c a pound inside. Supplies are light and demand good.

Nux Vomica—This product is slightly easier on larger supplies at 6½c@7c for whole and 12c@14c for powdered.

Rhubarb Root—The small lots which were available have shrunk further, and holders have strengthened their ideas as to price. They are naming \$1.85@\$1.90 a pound for high dried.

Sarsaparilla Root—Although there have been a few small arrivals of the Mexican root, supplies are very low, and the price is higher at 51c@52c a pound. Honduras is quoted at 65c@66c.

Sassafras Bark—The price is slightly higher on reduction of stocks at 35c@40c a pound.

Wormseed—American wormseed is about cleaned out here. Nominal quotations are heard at 25c@30c a pound. No Levant is obtainable in any quantity, quotations being also nominal at \$1.00@\$1.25.

SCARCITY OF MEXICAN DRUGS

Jalap Root and Sarsaparilla Prices Advancing— Vanilla Bean Crop will be About Half Normal —Revolutionary Conditions Hurt Trade

Between rebels and revolts, inability of the Carranza Government to protect lives and property and a muddled labor situation, the American market is in a fair way to be cleaned out of three or four important botanical drugs which are obtained from Mexico. Supplies of jalap root, sarsaparilla root and chicle are dwindling away to nothing almost as fast as the prices of these products are advancing. The Mexican vanilla bean crop is another important item here, and reports from the southern republic indicate that the next crop is to be about one half normal size. Altogether, the Mexican situation is such as to discourage even the usual dependence which American buyers have placed in this undependable source of supplies.

Perhaps the most important of the botanicals from Mexico is jalap, listed in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and practically indispensable to pharmaceutical and proprietary manufacturers. Stocks of the root here have been growing smaller without being replenished, for the past two months or so. Practically none has come forward from Mexico for over a month, and the price has been moving upward steadily, as a consequence. On June the first, quotations named 50c a pound for whole jalap. Today it is difficult to get supplies at 70c. Since the first of June, 111 bags have come in at this port, the last good sized shipment reaching here about the middle of June. From the date until the present, only about ten bags have arrived from Vera Cruz.

The position of sarsaparilla root is somewhat similar. The actual importations at this port of Mexican root have not even come up to the quantities of jalap. Since the first of June, the records show that 32 barrels of sarsaparilla have come in here from Tampico and Vera Cruz. Of course, some Jamaican and a little Honduras root has arrived, but not any large quantity. The price of the Mexican product is now about 52c@54c a pound and difficult to obtain at this figure. The first of June the price was 30c.

Shipments of chicle from Mexican ports to New York since the first of June have amounted to 913 barrels and 1,023 bags. On the face of the figures, these quantities look like pretty good sized quantities of goods, but the fact that the quality of much of the product renders it unfit for the preparation of chewing gum and that most of the good quality stuff comes consigned direct to consumers, the actual quantities available on the open market have been small. Plenty of South American chicle is offered but is frowned upon by the gum people because it is extremely dirty. It is difficult to do better than \$1.40@\$1.50 a pound for good grade Mexican stuff on this market at present.

The case of Mexican vanilla beans is the same old story of small crops resulting from insufficient labor, general social and political unrest and inability of the present Mexican Government to give industry a fair chance by enforcing law and order. Reports, which are believed to be authentic, estimate the next crop of Mexican vanilla at about one half the average size. Prices here are advancing as a result of the small stocks, and prospects for a further decrease in the future.

With the change of front toward the Carranza Government which the Administration has now assumed, there may be an improvement in the commercial situation between Mexico and this country, foreign interests there may be protected and legitimate industry may be given another chance to thrive, perhaps.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 29

OIL LEMON AND SASSAFRAS HIGHER

Essential Oil Market Steady with Prices Firmly Maintained—Oil Cedar Leaf, Anise and Java Citronella Advanced—Rose, Linaloe, Mustard and Coriander Firmer—Terpineol Scarce

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Almond, bitter, 15c lb.	Oil Rose Algerian, 25c lb.
Sweet, 10c lb.	Oil Linaloe, 50c lb.
Oil Anise, 5c lb.	Oil Lemon, 10c lb.
Oil Bay, 25c lb.	Oil Rose Bulgarian, 50c oz.
Oil Cedar Leaf, 15c lb.	Oil Sassafras, 5c lb.
Oil Citronella, Java, 10c lb.	Artificial, 3c lb.
Oil Coriander, \$10 lb.	Oil Wintergreen, Sweet Birch, 50c lb.
Oil Eucalyptus, 4c lb.	
Declined	
Oil Bergamot, 25c lb.	Oil Fennel, Sweet, 50c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$4.75	\$5.00	\$5.40	\$5.45
Oil Citronella, Ceylon.....	.46	.46	.46	.50
Oil Cloves	2.75	2.75	2.20	3.25
Oil Lavender Flowers.....	7.25	7.25	7.25	5.70
Oil Lemon	1.30	1.20	1.15	1.30
Oil Peppermint	6.00	6.00	8.75	3.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.....	10.75	10.75	11.00	13.50
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.53	.49	.42	.42
Benzaldehyde, F. F. C.....	1.55	1.55	1.50	5.25
Coumarin	6.50	6.50	6.50	33.00
Eucalyptol	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.40
Methyl Salicylate .....	.50	.50	.45	.85
Vanillin .....	.68	.68	.65	.82
Thymol	6.00	6.00	6.25	13.25
Menthol	7.75	7.75	7.00	3.50

The essential oil market is generally steady with prices firmly maintained by importers and producers here. Curtailed production and limited importations have reduced the stocks of several important items with consequent higher prices. There have been no downward revisions of quotations of marked importance during the week.

Lemon oil is decidedly stronger, and prices have been advanced again both here and abroad. Java citronella oil is higher. Sassafras maintains its firm position on scarcity of both natural and artificial, the latter having moved upward. Anise oil is stronger. Oil of cedar leaf continues extremely scarce and has gone higher. Coriander is stronger. Oils of lemongrass, cassia and orange are firm at the advances reported last week. Oil of cloves is in brisk demand for export. Reports say oil of bergamot is stiffening slightly abroad. Peppermint is still soft, although buying is showing a slight improvement.

The list as a whole shows very few weak spots with a pronounced undercurrent of strength. A good volume of routine business is passing. There is evidently less of a tendency on the part of buyers to question prices, and the conviction that present quotations are not to be lower for some time to come, if within many months.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—Higher prices have been noted for sweet almond oil on the smallness of supplies on the spot. According to seller and quantity 90c@\$1.00 a pound is now being quoted. Artificial oil of bitter almond has also advanced and is being quoted at \$1.25 @ \$1.50 a pound as to brand for the free from chlorine.

Oil Anise—Higher quotations from the Orient and the activity of silver up around current high levels have been the reasons for a slight advance in the price of anise oil by importers here. From \$1.45 a pound, which is still heard in some quarters, up to \$1.60 by others, about represents the range of current prices.

Oil Bergamot—Further easing off in the price of the oil has been noted during the past week in spite of the fact that it is reported that a higher price has been cabled from abroad. For spot natural oil \$4.75@\$5.00 a pound is being quoted. The artificial is named at \$2.50@\$3.00 a pound, without change.

Oil Bay—This product is somewhat firmer on the spot and is being quoted at \$3.00@\$3.25 a pound.

Oil Bois de Rose—All quotations are nominal as there is practically nothing available on the market here. The last price quoted was \$9.00 a pound.

Oil Cassia—The consensus of opinion in the trade points to \$2.15@\$2.20 a pound as the representative range for 75-80 per cent oil of cassia. Lead free is quoted at \$2.30@\$2.35 and the U.S.P. redistilled at \$2.70 @ \$2.80 a pound. Prices are reported firm at the higher levels.

Oil Cedar Leaf—There has been another sharp advance in the price of cedar leaf oil owing to the acute scarcity in this market. There are very small stocks available, and quotations are firm at \$1.75@\$2.00 a pound. A steady inquiry is reported.

Oil Citronella—On the realization that stocks on the spot have become considerably depleted, the price of Java citronella oil has been advanced quite sharply by holders to 75c@80c a pound. There is an active demand for Ceylon citronella and the price previously reported, 45c@46c a pound.

Oil Cloves—As low as \$2.70 a pound for oil of cloves in cans and as high as \$2.80 a pound is reported to be the level of current quotations here. Prices are firm with little or no change. Demand is steady and active. For smaller lots and oil in bottles \$2.80@\$2.90 a pound is given as the price.

Oil Coriander—For spot oil, one prominent holder has made a price of \$65 a pound for the U.S.P. stuff. This price is a marked contrast to the \$45 figure which ruled some weeks ago with the offering of a new lot of goods on the market.

Oil Eucalyptus—The Australian oil tends to show somewhat of a firmer tendency at 58c@60c a pound.

Oil Geranium—Algerian rose has become slightly stronger with a consequent higher price at \$9.50@ \$10.00 a pound. Bourbon is very firm at \$8.00@\$8.25.

Oil Lemon—There has been a sharp jump in the price both abroad and here. One large factor is quoting up to \$1.40 a pound with the general run of the market between this level and \$1.30. A price of \$1.25 was heard but it is doubtful if this can still be done. Demand is continuing lively with heavy absorption of spot supplies.

Oil Linaloe—At \$5.50 to \$6.50 a pound, according to seller and quantity, linaloe oil is reported to be firmer.

Oil Mustard—Artificial oil of mustard has tightened up somewhat, and one prominent holder gives the price for spot goods as \$12.00@\$13.00 a pound.

Oil Lemongrass—There is still the same acute scarcity without any importations being noted. The market here is about cleaned out. Quotations are given at \$1.75@2.00 a pound.

Oil Orange—All grades of orange oil are firm at the advances noted last week. Further advances in the cost of importation would not be surprising. Quotations are unchanged at \$2.25@2.30 a pound for the bitter, \$2.90@3.15 for the Italian sweet and \$2.15@2.25 for the West Indian.

Oil Peppermint—Offerings of spot stuff in tins are being made at \$6.00@6.50 a pound. Redistilled, U.S.P. is quoted at \$6.75@7.00 a pound and for material in bottles \$7.50@8.00. Nothing more definite has developed in the oil of peppermint situation than was reported last week. Buyers are holding off awaiting new crop stuff and are holding all purchases to immediate requirements only. Nevertheless, holders of spot oil report that the demand has shown some improvement during the week.

Oil Rose—Bulgarian rose oil is being held firmly in this market. Quotations are being made from \$17.50 per ounce to about \$20.00 as an outside figure.

Oil Sassafras—The natural oil is in brisk demand and very scarce, the price being noted at a slightly firmer level, \$1.90@1.95 a pound. The artificial oil is still very active and in small supply. The price has advanced again during the week, and quotations are now being made at 52c@55c a pound.

Oil Spearmint—Prices are still quoted at the previously noted decline at \$8.50@8.75 a pound. This product is in a quiet and rather soft position.

Oil Wintergreen—Real sweet birch oil is extremely scarce and higher at \$6.00@6.25 a pound. Gaultheria is nominal at \$9.25@9.50.

Vanilla Beans—All prices are firmly maintained on the scarcity of spot stocks and the prospects for small future supplies. Bourbon beans are quoted at \$3.00@3.25 a pound. For South American \$3.25@3.75 is given and for Tahiti green label \$2.75. Mexican beans, according to size and quality, are quoted at \$4.25@5.50 a pound. Cuts are listed at \$3.50@3.75.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzaldehyde (See Oil Almonds, bitter)—An advance in the price of this product has brought the quotations here to \$1.25@1.50 a pound for the refined, f. f. c.

Menthol—The price for spot stuff is holding firm without change at \$7.75 a pound with some holders demanding up to \$8.00. For goods out of Japan, offerings have been made, it is reported, of \$8.00@8.25 a pound c. i. f. New York. This price means that the actual cost of importation at this port, based on these prices would be about \$8.50@8.75. The continuance of a good inquiry is reported for spot goods here.

Terpineol—There is very little terpineol offering on the spot. The acute scarcity and abnormally high price of turpentine is holding terpineol up. Most orders reported are for delivery when the goods are obtainable at about \$1.25 a pound for domestic stuff and \$1.70 for the imported. A sale of 2,000 pounds of the foreign was reported recently for future delivery at \$1.65 a pound.

Vanillin—There is little change in the situation of vanillin. Demand continues steady and active with the price of last week firmly held without change at 65c@69c per ounce. The scarcity of vanilla beans and their high prices are still the prominent factors in causing a heavy demand for vanillin.

SOAP EXPORTS IN JUNE \$1,500,000

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., August 18.—The great demand for soap is making itself felt in our export business, shipments during the month of June, as reported by the Department of Commerce, totaling more than \$1,500,000. As shown by the following table, our exports of toilet and fancy soaps totaled \$515,751, while shipments of other soaps were valued at \$988,368:

Countries	Toilet or Fancy		All Other
	Dollars	Pounds	
Austria-Hungary	20	150,157	16,031
Belgium	1	97,772	9,467
Denmark	49,937	491,463	48,979
Greece	5,064	20,000	2,875
Italy	3,610	5,420	333
Netherlands	14,841	102,813	12,594
Norway	11,135	140,652	14,406
Russia in Europe	61	223,441	19,723
Serbia, Montenegro, etc.	...	32,000	3,500
Sweden	27,234	732,101	66,455
Turkey in Europe	3,880	10,825	879
England	25,016	638,882	58,996
Scotland	...	188,347	12,131
Bermuda	25	3,298	336
British Honduras	174	36,815	3,738
Canada	53,317	564,545	59,368
Costa Rica	389	5,575	489
Guatemala	2,881	12,015	1,403
Honduras	731	51,964	4,723
Nicaragua	1,136	79,938	6,098
Panama	4,918	252,217	22,071
Salvador	4,707	2,926	290
Mexico	19,012	3,291,946	308,156
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	195	11,100	1,213
Newfoundland and Labrador	611	42,057	3,881
Barbados	763	10,020	853
Jamaica	6,568	255,603	19,007
Other British West Indies	891	24,083	2,687
Cuba	22,217	917,962	81,660
Danish West Indies	592	29,944	2,933
Dutch West Indies	1,098	10,530	1,052
French West Indies	556	185,285	18,094
Haiti	4,406	509,368	58,485
Dominican Republic	5,531	287,443	29,977
Argentina	15,818	226,112	21,368
Bolivia	979	8,650	956
Brazil	3,528	14,550	1,215
Chile	11,170	14,420	1,526
Colombia	3,327	13,634	1,092
Ecuador	5,191	144,592	13,644
Peru	7,007	25,787	2,344
Uruguay	13,289	19,028	1,586
China	31,154	168,718	13,301
British India	19,377	1,758	158
Straits Settlements	8,665	2,532	1,431
Dutch East Indies	8,859	11,702	879
Hongkong	10,589	179,969	2,446
Japan	5,812	2,364	283
Russia in Asia	23	14,040	2,044
Australia	21,136	85,060	7,566
New Zealand	14,485	375	33
Philippine Islands	43,518	118,374	11,653
British South Africa	4,524	157,859	8,661
Italian Africa	1,200	28,000	1,700

LIGGETT INTERESTS SELL VIVAUDOU

Prominent bankers have purchased control of Vivaudou, Inc., from the Liggett interests, and the statement is made that additional money will be placed in the new company's treasury for immediate future expansion. It is said that the new interests have concluded large contracts for the increased distribution of Vivaudou products throughout the United States and all foreign countries. The Vivaudou organization already is said to be one of the largest manufacturers and distributors of perfumes and toilet articles in the world.

The Kirk Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn., is planning for the operation of a local plant for the manufacture of chemicals and allied specialties. W. E. Kirkland is interested in the company.

The Louisville Soap Company, Louisville, Ky., manufacturer of soaps, is considering plans for the erection of a new acid plant addition at its works, to provide for increased capacity in this department of operation.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Coal-Tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors, Page 30.

HEAVY CHEMICALS IN LIGHT SUPPLY

Acid Advancing—Bleaching Powder and Caustic Soda Firm—Copper Sulphate Easier—General Price Trend Upward

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Muriatic Acid, 50c 100 lbs.

Declined

Caustic Potash, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial	1b. \$14	\$14	\$12	\$35
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....	ton 18.00	18.00	17.00	28.00
Bleaching Powder	100 lbs. 2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50
Copper Sulphate	100 lbs. 9.00	9.00	7.50	9.12
Potash, Caustic	lb. .28	.29	.35	.77 1/4
Saltpeter, gran.	lb. 13 3/4	13 3/4	15	27 1/3
Soda Ash, 36 p.c.	100 lbs. 2.00	2.00	1.75	2.10
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs. 3.30	3.30	3.00	3.50
Potassium Bichromate	lb. .25	.24	.22 1/4	.44 1/2

Buying has been steady and the inquiries well maintained during the week, though foreign business has been checked to some extent by the low rate of exchange. The tendency of the entire market is toward a stronger position, and prices are on the advance. Absorption of stocks from domestic consumers continues heavy, and good orders are reported from South America and the Far East. Producers have the market well in hand. Copper sulphate for home consumption has been in fair request, and the inquiries from abroad are numerous. Holders are firm on account of the position of the copper market.

Producers of soda ash and caustic soda are kept busy with domestic and export orders, and the available supplies are tight and are quoted at firm levels. Arsenic is meeting with good results and is somewhat stronger. Carbonates of potash are in strong request, and prices are firm. There is more inquiry for chlorate of potash, especially from outside interests.

Heavy buying pressure has occasioned a sharp advance in muriatic. Sulphuric is stronger, with offerings restricted. Glacial is due to reach higher levels. Sulphate of ammonia is holding firm at the recent advance. Muriate of ammonia and bleaching powder are both in strong request.

Sir S. W. Royse & Co., Ltd., of Manchester, England, says: Inquiry on chemicals was well maintained during July, though locally checked to some extent by the trouble in the cotton trade. Prices generally continue steadier, and some good business was put through both for home and export. The coal question caused anxiety, and manufacturers were naturally disinclined to quote for delivery far ahead until the position became clearer. Sulphate of copper was in fair request for home consumption, and the price was firm on account of the strong position of the metal. Acetates of lead were in more demand and dearer. Tartaric acid was steady and the exportation heavier. Makers of bichromates of potash and soda were kept busy on export orders. Bleaching powder and caustic were steady with a fair demand.

Acid, Acetic—Glacial continues to tighten up in the local market, and buyers of large quantities are expe-

riencing difficulty in locating supplies. Producers, for the most part, are sold ahead for the next two months and in some directions until the first of the year. Spot stocks, which are light, are holding close to \$14 per hundred pounds, containers included. The 80 p. c. pure is strong at \$9; the redistilled, at \$8.50; the commercial, at \$8.00, and the 70 p. c., at \$7.50.

Acid, Muriatic—The demand has been unusually heavy. Spot stocks are found in one or two directions in limited quantities, and large business is difficult to do among holders. Levels named are higher, and business is passing at \$1.75 for the 18-degree in carboys; the 20-degree at \$2.00, and the 22-degree at \$2.25. On odd lots, without doubt, buyers are able to do better than the above quotations. The market is rising, and holders are bullish in their ideas of future price levels.

Acid, Sulphuric—Heavy buying pressure has tightened the available supplies, and offerings are not made freely. The price levels are due to go higher before the end of the year, in view of the strong feeling in the market. Quotations named are unchanged at \$17 @ \$18 a ton for the 66-degree; \$22 for oleum, and the 60-degree at \$12. Prices are named on tank car lots f o. b. works.

Alums—Closing prices were 4c a pound on the ammonia lump; 4 1/8c a pound for the ground, and 4 1/2c for the powdered. The lump and powdered are moving in good quantities with supplies somewhat tighter on the former. Chrome ammonia is found in limited quantities on spot. Prices are strong at 15c@17c a pound. Potash lump is easier with offerings at 17c@18c per pound.

Aluminum Sulphate—Heavy export orders recently placed have tightened the market, and offerings are restricted. In view of the firm market, holders anticipate an advance over present levels. Quotations were given at \$2.50 for the iron-free material in large quantities; \$1.60 still holds for the commercial on large business and up to \$1.90 on small lots.

Aluminum Hydrate—Buying is spasmodic, with stocks fairly easy. Offerings on the light material are made at 14c@15c a pound, while the heavy passes at 7c.

Arsenic—Light supplies on the white, coupled with a keen demand for both export and domestic business, hold the market firm. A sold-up condition prevails among certain factors, who believe that a 12c price will prevail before the end of the year. Quotations at present are firm at 10c@10 1/2c a pound. Red arsenic is steady at 26c@28c, depending upon the size of the order.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Although no large business has developed inquiries are heavy, and the undertone of the market is strong with prices well maintained at 30c@35c a pound.

Aqua Ammonia—Buying is reported to be more liberal, and large quantities are passing to the consumer. Stocks are ample with prices quoted at 6 1/2c for the 26-degree in car lots.

Ammonia Muriate—The lump material continues in heavy demand with supplies diminishing. Holders are quoting at 24c a pound for the casks and from 26c @ 28c on less quantities. White granular is steady at 12c on large business, and the gray stocks are holding at 13c.

Ammonium Sulphate—Tightness is reported on the available supplies on the spot market. Heavy export business is reported, and the call from domestic interests is keen. In view of the tight position of stocks, prices are strong at \$4.75@5.00 per hundred pounds.

Carbon Bisulphide—An increasing demand is reported. The inquiries from domestic and foreign interests are more numerous. Though prices have not advanced, the market is firm among the producers. Quotations are named at \$5.90@6.00 per hundred pounds on average size lots for f. a. s. shipments.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Quotations for foreign shipments are named at 11c@11½c a pound f. a. s. The call from these sources is broader, with an increasing number of inquiries. Domestic stocks are quoted at 10 2-5c@10 3-5c per pound at works.

Bleaching Powder—The weekly consumption, both for export and domestic, continues heavy. Quotations are holding firm at \$2.00 per hundred for domestic goods f. o. b. works and \$2.20 for f. a. s. shipments. The stocks are in light supply, and an upward tendency in price is noted among factors.

Copper Sulphate—Although the demand has eased up from foreign domestic interests, supplies are still off the spot market and no relief is expected until September. Inquiries are heavy from Europe, and some business is being placed in South America. In view of the uncertainty of the future position of the market, producers are marking time and producing only as the demand warrants.

Nickel Salts—High levels are well maintained in view of the strong call from consumers. The position of prices on future business is strongly upward. The prevailing quotations are 14c@16c on the single and 12c@13c on the double.

Caustic Potash—At the close, stocks of the 88-92 per cent material, rolling from the West, were quoted at 22c New York. Spot goods among the majority of holders in the local market are named at levels of 28c@30c per pound. Buying has not been exceptionally keen over the week, and the market is easier.

Bichromate of Potash—Bichromate of potash is holding at firm levels of 25c a pound. Makers are kept busy on domestic and export orders, and the supplies on spot are light.

Potassium Carbonate—Spot stocks continue in light supply with a steady demand. Offerings are light, and large supplies are not within easy reach of the buyer. Latest quotations on the 80-85 p. c. material are 17½c@18c per pound.

Potassium Chlorate—Heavy export buying continues. Orders are coming from South America and Japan. Domestic buyers are active, and the price is holding at 20c a pound.

Prussiates of Potash—Both the red and yellow types are well maintained at the advanced levels, and the market is firm.

Soda Ash—Both export and domestic buyers are active in a firm market. Bags are held at \$1.95 per hundred, works and barrels at \$2.05. Occasionally offerings under the above prices are made, but usually on odd lots of small quantities. Producers have a tight grip on supplies and are holding prices at firm levels.

Caustic Soda—Domestic business is passing at \$3.25 @3.50 per hundred, works depending upon the quantity involved. The available supplies are light. Heavy buying pressure retains the market in a strong position. Export sales are coming through, and bookings are unchanged at \$3.50 per hundred, less 5 per cent, f. a. s.

POTASH PRICES LIKELY TO BE LOWER

Lifting of the Ban on Shipments from Germany Will Soon be Felt Here, in Opinion of Dealers—Shipments from Alsace Already Arriving—Protection Sought

The announcement that the War Trade Board had lifted the restrictions on the importation of potash from all sources, with the exception of Hungary and Russia, was received with consternation among potash interests in this country. The ruling issued last week was as follows:

"The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces that paragraph 1 of the limitations upon the general enemy trade license, described in W.T.B.R. 802, issued July 14, 1919, has been amended effective August 7, 1919, so as to delete from said paragraph the item potash, and accordingly said general license as now amended authorizes the importation into the United States of potash produced or manufactured in Germany.

"Imports of potash from Germany may take place under General Import License PBFNo. 37, as amended in W.T.B.R. 822, issued August 7, 1919.

"On and after August 7, 1919, potash may be imported freely from every source except Hungary and those parts of Russia under the control of the Bolshevik authorities, irrespective of the fact that it may have been produced in Germany, and the collectors of customs and Americans abroad have been instructed that it is no longer necessary that shipments of this commodity be accompanied by certificates of non-enemy origin."

The National Board of Farm Organizations, the National Grange and the representatives of German interests have been advocating the removal of the ban for some time, in their endeavor to secure potash from foreign sources. The farmers were strongly in favor of the removal of restrictions, maintaining that the high price paid for the domestic product prevented them from lowering the price on their products.

On the other hand, members of the potash trade claim that potash constitutes a small part of the fertilizer used, and that the cost of potash is not an important cost factor in planting and harvesting the crops. The Potash Producers' Association was strongly in favor of the restrictions and very much opposed to the lifting of the embargo. Assurances had been given from the Nebraska producers that if the embargo continued until October, and the freight rates asked are put in force, they will resume operations at once and trust Congress to protect the industry after that date. Although the ban is lifted, the association intends to press the bill.

The removal of the embargo is viewed from an optimistic standpoint by many in trade circles who are inclined to believe that shipments from abroad will not be heavy for a year at least, especially from Germany, because of the uncertainty of labor conditions, the run-down condition of the mines, the inadequate transportation and shipping facilities and the light supplies reported available in Alsatia.

The deposits in Alsace are capable of producing 1,000,000 tons of potash annually, at an approximate cost of \$11.10 per ton for potassium chloride averaging 18 per cent K₂O or better and \$28.75 per ton for the commodity averaging 45 per cent K₂O or better, according to a report issued by the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

Treat yourself—buy Thrift and War Savings Stamps.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 33 and 34.

INTERMEDIATES SCARCE AND STRONG

**Aniline Products, Toluol and Benzol Advancing—
Demand for Colors is Active—Dye Bases and Woods
Quiet**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
Toluol, 1c lb. Dimethylaniline, 1½c lb.
Nitronaphthalene, 5c lb. Benzol, 1c lb.

Declined
No Declines

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzol, C.P. gal.	\$.25	\$.24	\$.24	\$.24
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.06	.06	.06	.09
Phenol lb.	.14	.14	.12	.43½
Toluol, pure gal.	.25	.24	.24	1.50
Xylol, pure gal.	.40	.40	.40	.45
Aniline Oil lb.	.25	.24	.22	.27½
Benzaldehyde, tech. lb.	.66	.65	.75	3.75
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.45	.45	.40	.65
Paranitraniline lb.	.95	.95	.95	1.70
o-Toluidine lb.	.30	.30	.30	1.05

Advances on several important items have featured the market of the past week. The dye bases are practically unchanged, although the demand is somewhat broader. Dextrines and starches have been in good call with trading restricted because of scarcity of supplies and the low rate of exchange. Albumen continues in light supply and good demand. Archil and divi divi are both stronger.

Benzol and toluol are both named at higher and firmer levels. Phenol retains its strong position with offerings restricted. Cresylic has moved more freely in jobbing quantities, but it is weak.

General trading among the intermediates has been large. Practically every item on the entire list is in a stronger position with one or two exceptions which are weak among second hands. The market is a rising one with frequent advances, and higher levels are contemplated. Aniline oil is tighter, and an advance has been made on the salt. P-amidophenol, hydrochloride and the base are both stronger in view of heavier buying. Dimethylaniline has advanced. Betanaphthol is stronger among second hands. Advances on toluol and p-nitraniline are anticipated. Phthalic anhydride is easier, owing to soft market among second holders.

The domestic market on colors is active, especially blacks, which are in very good call. Foreign goods are in light supply with stocks limited.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—Recent arrivals fail to ease up the market, and supplies are limited with quotations firm at \$2.25@2.40 a pound. The market is practically bare of imported blood which is held at high and firm levels. Domestic stocks are toward an easier position at 55c@60c.

Archil—Although importations were received of late, the available supplies on spot are far below the demand. Holders of spot supplies and future shipments are "bullish" in their idea of prices, and an advance over present levels should not occasion surprise. Quotations at present are extremely firm on the basis of 17c

for the double; 19c for the triple, and 20c for the concentrated.

Annatto—This product is in a "soft" position with supplies heavy. Prices are named at 6c for the seed and 32c@33c for the fine.

Cutch—Inquiries are numerous but the volume of orders placed are light. There is an inclination to shade present prices of 11c for the liquid; 16c@18c for the Rangoon, and 14c@15c for the tablet.

Cudbear—Buyers' wants are restricted, and very little business is passing on the English which is named at 22c.

Divi Divi—Reports that offerings are made at \$70 a ton are viewed with indifference by the majority of holders who maintain a tight market at \$74@76 a ton. The demand is heavy with a scarcity of stocks for spot shipment. Arrivals of the new crops are not expected before September.

Dextrines—Holders are firm in their view of prices which are upward. Supplies are very scarce, and an easier tendency of the market is not looked for before September. Firm levels are named on the corn at \$7.75@8.00 per hundred and 17c@18c a pound for the potato.

Fustic—The extract market is a shade tighter in view of the broadening demand. The sticks, while in ample supplies, are not heavy due to the restrictions of arrivals by importers. 22c@27c holds for the solid; 30c@40c for the 100 p. c. crystals; 14c@16½c for the 42-degree extract, and 15c@19c for the 51-degree liquid.

Gambier—The common type is in good demand and quoted at the firm level of 11c. Singapore cubes are in light supply at 18c@20c and the Java at 14c@16c.

Logwood—Offerings are large with the volume of business light. The sticks are holding at \$27.50 a ton and the chips at 3½c@5½c a pound.

Mangrove—Inadequate shipping facilities keep the market at a low ebb. The call is keen but buying is restricted because of the scarcity of stocks. Prices are held at \$65@70 for stocks of the African.

Starches—Export business is on the decline, especially for European shipments, because of the low rate of exchange. Trading in the domestic market is restricted because of the inability of buyers to locate large supplies. The powdered is firm at \$7 per hundred and the pearl at the same level. Domestic potato is quoted at 9½c and the imported at ¼c lower.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Higher levels are named by producers, and prices are now held at 25c for tank car lots. Drums are quoted at 26c and 28c at point of shipment. The demand is far ahead of the present supply for spot goods, and inquiries for future shipments are large.

Cresylic Acid—Limited business is being placed by jobbing factors. Supplies among holders are heavy, owing to the large surplus in the hands of the consumer. Quotations are named on the basis of 75c@85c for the 96-97 p. c. material.

Naphthalene—Demand continues limited with supplies heavy. The flake material is holding at 6c as the inside quotation of large business and the ball at 8c.

Phenol—Sales have passed at 14c over the week. Stocks are no easier for spot shipment, and the majority of transactions continue to be limited to small lots. Holders are firm in their views, with prices ranging from 14c@15c f. o. b. point of shipment.

Toluol—Advances were named at the close of last week. Producers have raised their price to 25c for shipments in tank car lots, and drums are quoted from 26c up to 29c depending on the size of the order. The market is firm, and spot stocks are meeting with a good demand. Buyers are indisposed to cover themselves over long periods.

Solvent Naphtha—Orders are of a routine nature with quotations steady and supplies ample to meet the demand. Prices on the water white are named at 25c @30c in the first hands and a shade lower among second holders. The crude type is weak at 16c@18c.

Intermediates

Aniline Oil—Heavy buying pressure continues to hold the market in a tight position. Contracting has been heavy, and large business is difficult to locate for spot shipment. Producers are quoting 5 to 10-drum lots at 25c and bigger business at 24c. Second holders, who have very little material to offer, report prices firm at 26c.

Aniline Salt—Light supplies, coupled with a heavy demand, have set the price up to 31c for small lots. The market is in a tight position, and offerings are less numerous. However, 28c can still be done on large transactions.

H Acid—A decidedly better buying interest was noted over the week with sales passing at \$1.45@\$1.55 according to quantity. A heavy buying pressure has tightened up the market which is fairly firm at the above figures.

Benzaldehyde—Nothing of unusual interest has developed except that the demand is somewhat larger. The absorption of stocks is having very little effect on the available supplies which are holding at 65c for the technical; 95c for the U.S.P., and \$1.75 for the free from chlorine.

Benzidine—The base is stronger in view of heavier buying, and while offerings of 90c are heard quotations in most directions are firm at \$1. Offerings of the sulphate are made at 85c@95c according to quantity and seller.

Benzylchloride—Although consuming wants seem to be of larger proportions, there is no heavy buying. Quotations are given at 25c@30c a pound and lower on certain stocks.

Dinitrobenzol—Small-lot trading characterizes the market with supplies ample at 26c@28c according to quantity.

Diethylaniline—This product is in a tight position in view of better buying, and prices are firm at \$1.35@ \$1.50. Offerings are less numerous, and supplies for the most part are in first hands.

Dimethylaniline—In view of the heavy buying and scarcity of supplies, higher levels are named. Large lots are now commanding 52½c and one or two-drum lots, 55c.

Monoethylaniline—Buyers are experiencing considerable difficulty in locating large quantities for spot shipment. Inquiries are strong, but very little business is being placed because of the scarcity. Two dollars is an exceedingly firm price level.

Betanaphthol—Rapid absorption has caused firmer views among second holders who are quoting at 55c according to quantity. Car lots among producers are named at 42½c and less quantities at 45c. The market is a rising one, and advances are expected.

Nitrobenzol—The inside quotation for small business is 12c, with two and three-drum lots quoted at 16c. Stocks are rapidly diminishing, and in directions a sold-up condition is reported.

Paranitrotoluol—Offerings continue to be restricted because of scarcity of supplies. Prices are exceptionally firm at \$1.25@\$1.30 which are normal quotations.

Paranitriline—Conditions are tighter, and buyers are unable to do better than 95c which is the inside quotation on large business. In view of the rapid advances in aniline oil, holders are asking up to \$1.10 for small lots.

Phthalic Anhydride—Second hands continue to depress the market by offering stocks considerably lower than the producer. Due to this fact, there is a tendency among certain factors to lower their figures in order to meet the competition. There is a good volume of business passing, and quotations are named at wide divergences of \$1.00@\$1.80, according to seller.

Alphanaphthylamine—While the market is strong and steady with the prevailing price at 35c@40c a pound, the future position is uncertain. This is due to the fact that shipments which were made to foreign sources some time ago have recently returned to this port, owing to the falling market abroad. The shipment is reported to be about 80 barrels.

Tolidin—The market may be termed a rising one, and at the close a jump in price was certain to take place within the next week. Large business is passing at \$1.65.

Orthotoluidine—Although the market is decidedly firm at 30c on large business, offerings at a much lower figure are reported.

DYESTUFF EXPORTS IN JUNE

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., August 18.—The United States dye industry appears to have secured its "place in the sun," exports of dyes during the month of June having totaled more than \$1,250,000. According to a report of the Department of Commerce, aniline dyes to the value of \$858,661 were exported during the month, logwood extract valued at \$58,114, and other dyes to the value of \$475,571. The following table, prepared by the Department, shows the chief amounts exported:

Countries	All Other Dyes and Dyestuffs		
	Aniline Dyes Dollars	Logw'd Ex. Dollars	Dyestuffs Dollars
Belgium	2,310	2,310	.....
France	34,699	17,465	5,091
Italy	5,630	3,128	36,580
Netherlands	1,357	.....	.....
Portugal	8,251	.....	2,315
Spain	35,182	.....	18,534
Sweden	18,435	550	.....
England	12,388	17,788	21,708
Canada	77,567	7,127	108,357
Mexico	24,999	416	21,374
Cuba	2,894	112	5,727
Argentina	107,719	1,170	46,457
Brazil	11,265	58	4,054
Chile	8,009	.....	6,368
Uruguay	7,460	135	4,677
China	4,364	1,313	39
British India	173,557	.....	58,846
French East Indies	12,670	.....	64,936
Hongkong	28,371	.....	280
Japan	58,529	2,462	5,026
Australia	31,407	1,362	41,404
Philippine Islands	2,642	310	9,470
British South Africa	7,439	102	37

The Associated Bankers and Manufacturers who purchased the Government picric acid plant at Brunswick, Ga., intend to use the site for various industries, making a manufacturing city out of the place. The members of the association are Georgia bankers and manufacturers. The headquarters are at Atlanta.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils, Page 27

EASIER TENDENCY IN OIL PRICES

Drying Oils However, Maintain their Firm Position

—Coconut, Soya Bean, Red and Tallow Oils Lower

—Soft Position of Tallow Bearish Influence

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$1.15	\$1.32
Degras, Amer. bbls.	.07½	.07½	.06	.24
Lard, No. 1.	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.45
Menhaden, South, crd.*	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.13
Neatsfoot, 20 dg. ct.	2.20	2.25	1.85	3.45
Red Oil, Crude.	.19½	.20½	.17	.16½
Stearic Acid, T.P.	.33	.34	.27	.26
Coconut, Ceylon, dom. bbls.	.19½	.19½	.20	.18
Corn, ref. bbls.	28.56	28.56	26.06	21.57
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.22	.22	.22	.17½
Linseed, carlots, bbls.	2.22	2.22	2.12	1.85
Olive, denatured	2.50	2.50	2.25	4.50
Peanut, ref.	.28	.28	.28½	.30
Soya Bean, bbls.	.18½	.19½	.20½	.18½

*F. O. B. Mills

There has been a markedly easier tendency among the oils during the past week. There have been a few declines noted, not to any great degree but sufficient to indicate that one or two soft spots have developed. Drying oils, as a class, owing to the tremendous demand from all quarters and the general smallness of spot stocks, are maintaining their characteristic firmness and have not taken part in the easing movement.

At the first sign of a cessation of the upward march of prices, which characterized the oil market here for several months, many re-sellers, such as were lucky enough to have stocks, figured that it was the safest policy to take profits then, without waiting for any further advances. Quite a little shading was noticed by nervous second hands as a consequence. Stocks on several items have improved considerably and have been a factor in the price-easing process. The position of tallow has been a somewhat softening influence on several of the animal oils. Coconut, soya bean, palm, cottonseed, corn, red and tallow oils have been the principal items to ease off during the week.

Drying oils, both fish and vegetable, are still in brisk demand and maintain their position and prices firmly. Linseed and China wood oils are very scarce on the spot, but by comparison with the situation last week the future outlook is improved.

Vegetable Oils

As far as stocks go, there has been an improvement in the vegetable oil situation during the week. Led by coconut and soya bean oils, an easing off movement in some prices has been noted. Linseed and China wood oils have not shared in the lower price tendency. Larger stocks of the raw materials in crushers' hands have been reported in several cases where there have been very limited supplies.

Linseed Oil—Although there is no change in the price of linseed, there is little doubt that an easier feeling has taken the place of the strained situation of a few weeks ago. The price is still \$2.22 a gallon for car lots and \$2.28 for single barrels. No stocks of any quantity in second hands, and none whatever by the crushers, are available for immediate delivery as yet. Contracts still hold the center of the stage with producers just now, although they are booking business for the near future in large volume. Seed is in a bet-

ter position, and it is reported that crushers here have sufficient stocks now to carry them along at capacity for some time.

China Wood Oil—This product, with other drying oils, reflects the condition of linseed and maintains a strong position with prices unchanged over the week. For spot stuff in barrels 23c@23½c a pound spot New York is being quoted. On the Coast 22c@22½c is the price for barreled goods. A heavy consumer demand continues to take up parcels here as they are being offered. Stocks are still limited on the spot.

Coconut Oil—An easier tendency has been noted during the week. Larger supplies of goods are offering, undoubtedly smoked out of warehouses along with many other oils and foodstuffs, by the activity of the Government price investigation and the expressed belief in the trade that the future is to see a decided falling off in oil prices generally. Domestic Ceylon in barrels on the spot can be had for 18½c a pound while in tanks 17c can be done and very probably shaded. Cochin is still quoted at 20½c for barrels and 19½c@19½c a pound for tanks. Down as low as 15½c and 16c was reported to have been done for Ceylon and Manila oils last week.

Cottonseed Oil—There has been little change in the cotton oil situation. An advance was noted last week which was later followed by a decline, bringing the price back to its original level, 26½c per lb. for spot prime yellow oil. There is plenty of seed available and good quantities reported coming back to the crushers. Consumers still maintain that present prices are considerably higher than their ideas.

Corn Oil—This product is still in a rather quiet position. Resellers are underselling producers just at present, quoting \$26.76. First hands name \$28.56@ \$28.76 a hundredweight, for cars and less than cars respectively of the refined in barrels. The figure named for the crude if, and when, available is 23c.

Olive Oil—There have been good sized imports of Spanish oil, and some foots have come in and are offering. Commercial denatured oil is quoted at \$2.50, while \$3.00@ \$3.15 per gallon is named for the edible.

Soya Bean Oil—Marked easiness has been noted throughout the past week or so. For oil in tanks on the Coast 16c@16½c is quoted. It is intimated that 15c@15½c might be done on a firm bid. Spot oil in barrels is named at 18¼@18¾c a pound.

Animal Oils

Activity among the animal oils has been lessened during the week. Red oil is easier, as are tallow and tallow oil. Stearic acid is quiet. Not a whole lot is doing in neatsfoot and lard oils. Degras mills report a fair volume of inquiries.

Degras Oil—Business is said to be about routine with prices held without change at 7c@8c for American stuff and a half cent higher for the English style on the spot. Neutral is quoted at 14c@18c a pound as to quantity and seller.

Red Oil—Cessation of the brisk buying, which forced prices of red oil skyward for a long period, has softened the position of this product here. It is reported that there are not very heavy stocks on hand in this market. Prices are lower and easier at 19½c@ 20c a pound for both crude and the saponified.

Stearic Acid—There is little doing just at present on stearic acid. Plenty of single and double pressed are available at the abnormally higher prices being quoted. There is some triple pressed being offered but not a whole lot. Prices range for single pressed 25½¢@26¢ a pound; double pressed 26½¢@27¢, and triple pressed 33¢@34¢.

Tallow—City tallow is being quoted at 17¢ a pound at present, slightly higher than the point which it hit in the recent slump. Edible is quoted at 21¢ a pound. The market is quiet and easy.

Tallow Oil—This item is lower at \$1.60 a gallon for the prime and \$1.65 for the acidless.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—There is still a good demand reported for all grades of menhaden oils. The same old story about the poor catch of fish and the extremely small yield of oil per fish is being passed around in the trade. At the same time, the mills seem to have plenty of oil to take care of the big business they are doing. For crude \$1.10 per gallon is the price in tanks spot New York. Barrels in Baltimore are bringing \$1.10@1.15.

Manchester, Eng., advices dated July 28 say of oils:

If anything, prices of most descriptions are again higher. Linseed oil, owing to stringency in seed, has again advanced for prompt delivery. Continental merchants, where the industry is reviving, are clamoring for seed, and there is little obtainable for export under present conditions. Quotations for prompt delivery are around 129s to 130s, for August 128s, September-December 117s, January-April 118s. Cottonseed oil is quoted 135s for common edible naked ex mill, Egyptian crude 117s 6d, Bombay crude 110s, edible refined 130s prompt. Castor oil quietly steady, English pharmaceutical about unchanged at 103s 6d, firsts 101s, seconds 99s in barrels. Rape seed oil 110s refined and 105s crude. Wood oil: Chinese 122s 6d to 125s and afloat 107s. Fish oil, Japanese 73s. Coconut oil, afloat, 101s 6d, Ceylon 99s 6d, Japanese 98s.

Pacific Coast Notes

The Pacific Silicate Company of Redwood City, Cal., is making extensive additions to its plant.

The main offices of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, which have long been located at Oakland, Cal., have been moved to 2 Pine Street, San Francisco.

The Paraffine Companies, Inc. has moved its Los Angeles offices to 903 North Main Street, adjoining its warehouses.

Morris & Co. are preparing to establish an oleomargarine factory at 736 Terminal street, Los Angeles, with O. M. Rexinger in charge.

The California Cotton Oil Company, of Los Angeles has imported a cargo of copra and is planning to engage in the manufacture of coconut oil.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the National Lead Company of California, held recently at San Francisco, Roland P. Prentys was elected to his old position as secretary, and A. W. Scott, who acted as secretary during the absence of Mr. Prentys, was elected assistant manager. James B. Keister is general manager and vice-president of the company.

INDIA'S OILSEED CROPS SMALL

Linseed Harvest Only 52 Per Cent of 1918 Production —Yield of Rape and Mustard 34 Per Cent Below Last Year's Revised Figures

Final estimates of India's winter oilseed crop have been issued by the Department of Statistics, Calcutta. The forecast is based on reports received from provinces where rape, mustard and linseed are grown, writes Consul General Smith. The season, on the whole, was not favorable for the oilseeds crop. The prolonged drought, which prevailed from October to December, not only restricted the area sown, but also adversely affected the growth of the crop almost everywhere. The total area under rape and mustard is reported to be 4,833,000 acres, which is 32 per cent below the finally revised area of last year. The total estimated yield is 758,000 tons, as against 1,153,000 tons, the revised final figure of last year, or a decrease of 34 per cent. The detailed figures for the Provinces are given below:

Provinces and States	Area		Yield	
	1917-18 Acres	1918-19 Acres	1917-18 Tons	1918-19 Tons
United Provinces	2,964,000	1,940,000	426,000	297,000
Bengal	1,154,000	1,125,000	211,000	169,000
Punjab	1,259,000	656,000	196,000	113,000
Bihar and Orissa	805,000	683,000	186,000	113,000
Assam	264,000	269,000	45,000	46,000
Sind	462,000	83,000	53,000	8,000
Northwest Frontier Province	138,000	51,000	17,000	9,000
Bombay	72,000	19,000	19,000	3,000
Hyderabad	8,000	5,000		
Total	7,126,000	4,833,000	1,153,000	758,000

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, rape and mustard are raised in certain other tracts in British India, and the average area so grown for the last five years has been some 86,000 acres, with an estimated yield of 13,000 tons.

The total area under linseed is placed at 1,972,000 acres, which is 48 per cent below the finally revised area of last year. The total estimated yield is 229,000 tons, as against 515,000 tons, the revised final estimate of last year, or a decrease of 55 per cent, made up as follows:

Provinces and States	Area		Yield	
	1917-18 Acres	1918-19 Acres	1917-18 Tons	1918-19 Tons
Central Provinces and Berar	1,257,000	516,000	93,000	15,000
United Provinces	1,054,000	390,000	177,000	72,000
Bihar and Orissa	736,000	595,000	170,000	98,000
Bengal	144,000	144,000	22,000	15,000
Bombay	226,000	80,000	30,000	5,000
Punjab	39,000	31,000	4,000	3,000
Hyderabad	341,000	216,000	19,000	21,000
Total	3,797,000	1,972,000	515,000	229,000

As with rape and mustard, linseed is grown on certain other tracts in British India besides those shown in the table. The average area so cultivated for the past half decade has been 34,000 acres, with an estimated yield of 4,000 tons.

MANUFACTURE OF ALGIN FROM KELP

The Hercules Powder Company is devoting attention to the extraction of algin from kelp. Algin is a vegetable gum of extremely high viscosity. Its manufacture and use is on a firm footing in Europe, but so far the industry has never become well established in this country, largely, it is thought, because of difficulty in securing a uniform supply of fresh kelp at a reasonable cost. Algin compounds are used as a sizing for textiles and paper, as a thickener for printing colors, and as a proofing for interior walls and ceilings.

The Foreign Markets

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 33 and 34.

HOLIDAY QUIET RULES LONDON MARKET

Camphor and Olive Oil Score Price Advances—Some Synthetic Medicinals Lower—Coal Shortage Closes Chemical Plants—Diminishing Imports Hold Prices Firm

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, August 19.—Despite the holiday dullness prices in the drug and chemical market are sustained firmly, and a quiet routine business is being transacted.

Olive oil and Japanese camphor are both advancing. Phenacetin is also higher, and santonine has gone up 45 shillings a pound and is now being quoted firmly at £14 12 shillings to £15. A recent shipment of Wayne County oil of peppermint is being offered at 35 shillings. Shellac is quoted at £22 15 shillings.

Several of the synthetic medicinals are lower—notably phenazone; apomorphine, atropine and eserine are also lower.

Owing to want of coal due to the strikes in some parts of the country, notably in the North, several heavy chemical works have shut down, and the threatened scarcity and increase in the price of coal has caused much anxiety, which affects the buying sentiment that set in only a few weeks ago.

The further hindrances to trade by the re-imposing of import and export licences and the congestion of steamer and rail traffic at most of the shipping centers, show such lack of foresight and administrative control on the part of almost every department of the Government that manufacturers and merchants are despairing of any early improvement in trade. Under these adverse conditions it is surprising that values continue to be so firmly maintained and that the majority of price-changes show increases. The explanation must be found in diminishing imports, reduced stocks, lower rates of exchange and present and prospective higher costs of labor and materials.

The expected importations of bromides from Germany have not materialized. Buyers in the London market have purchased fairly large quantities, and the diminishing stocks have led holders to advance their price to 17s 6d per pound. The quotation recently was 8 shillings.

Higher ocean rates from the Far East have caused an advance in Japanese peppermint oil (dementholized).

FOREIGN NOTES

Works near Copenhagen, Denmark, are producing certain intermediates experimentally. It is hoped to develop a Danish dye industry.

The Federation of British Industries estimates that the increase of 6s. per ton in the cost of coal will, in the aggregate, mean an increased expenditure by the chemical and allied industries of £1,363,500.

Sir Evan Jones, Bart., M.P., has found it necessary to resign his position as Commissioner of Dyes in consequence of the heavy duties attaching to the post of Controller of the Coal Mines Department. In future, therefore, all communications referring to dyes should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Department, Board of Trade, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

NEW DYE MISSION TO GERMANY

The Dye and Chemical Trade Group of the American Chamber of Commerce in London is about to send a mission into Germany and Austria to study the commercial situation there as related to the dye and chemical industry. Present problems and future prospects will be studied, particularly with reference to import and export possibilities, methods of payment and necessary precautionary measures. Both importers from America and British distributing merchants will be represented on this mission, and the information obtained will be put at the disposal of the industries in both countries.

Through the courtesies of the American Embassy in London, the American Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed the State Department of Washington, requesting such official recognition for the American delegates on this commission, as will enable them without let or hindrance to proceed where they wish in Germany and Austria, and to accomplish the objects of their mission.

SCOTTISH DYES, LTD., ORGANIZED

The Scottish Dyes, Ltd., has recently been organized and will take over all the plant and processes developed by Solways Dyes (Limited), an outgrowth of Morton Sundour Fabrics (Limited). This company commenced to make a few vat dyes for their own use and gradually extended the manufacture until it became advisable to separate the dye manufacturing works from the parent company. So far, however, Solway has mainly put its output at the service of the Morton concern.

An extensive site of about 80 acres has been acquired at Grangemouth, on the Firth of Forth, not far from Edinburgh. The new works will be on a large scale, and with excellent transport facilities—sea, canal and rail—it will be able to offer these important fast dyes in the general markets. In the immediate future the manufacture will be confined to the vat dyes, the possibilities of the anthraquinone series by no means being exhausted; but later fast colors in other classes will be manufactured.

In 1913 nearly 600,000 pounds of vat dyes were imported, and there has been a constant appeal from an important branch of the cotton-dyeing industry for these and other specially fast dyes. The company will have its share of the Parliamentary grants for the development of the dye-making industry. At present all operations will be directed from Carlisle, and James Morton has been appointed chairman of the new company. The new development will not affect the work at Dentonhill, the headquarters of Solway Dyes, for some time to come, but it is understood that all extensions of the Morton dye-making activities will be on Scottish soil.

A Swiss Industrial Bureau has been formed at Lausanne. It has four main objects in view—to advertise Swiss industries, their productions or possibilities of production; to contribute to the re-establishment of normal economic relations between Switzerland and foreign countries; to develop exportation and exchange with the latter; to encourage collaboration between industrial managers and to facilitate the creation and introduction of new industries.

GERMAN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS ADMITTED**Restrictions Continues on Salvarsan and Long List of Coal-Tar Intermediates and Colors—War Trade Board Ruling Effective August 15***(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Washington, August 18.—The War Trade Board Section of the Department of State announces that general import license PBF 37 (W. T. B. R. 822, issued August 7, 1919) has been revised and extended, effective August 15, 1919, so as to permit the free importation thereunder, without individual import licenses, of pig tin and all metal alloys containing tin (see W. T. B. R. 818, July 24, 1919), and all drugs and chemicals except those dyestuffs and other articles hereinbelow in paragraph 4 specifically enumerated.

As now amended, general import license PBF No. 37 authorizes the importation into the United States from all countries of the world, except Hungary and those parts of Russia under the control of the Bolshevik authorities, of all commodities except those hereinafter specifically enumerated, to wit:

Salvarsan, neosalvarsan, arsphenamine and all substitutes therefor and equivalents thereof.

All commodities whatsoever which have been produced or manufactured in Hungary.

The following commodities, the control of whose importation by individual import licenses is desirable, to wit: The products hereinbelow in groups I, II and III described, and all products derived directly or indirectly from coal tar, including crude products and intermediate products, as well as dyestuffs, medicinals, and other finished products, and including mixtures and compounds of such products and other products.

Group I. Acenaphthene, anthracene having a purity of less than 30 per cent, benzol, carbazol having a purity of less than 65 per cent, cumol, cymene, fluorine, methylanthracene, methylnaphthalene, naphthalene having a solidifying point less than 79 degrees centigrade, pyridin, quinolin, toluol, xylol, dead or creosote oil, anthracene oil, pitch of coal tar, pitch of blast furnace tar, pitch of oil gas tar, pitch of water gas tar, crude coal tar, crude blast furnace tar, crude oil gas tar, crude water gas tar, all other distillates of any of these tars which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below 190 degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids less than 5 per cent of the original distillate, all mixtures of any of these distillates and any of the foregoing pitches, and all other products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source.

Group II. Acetanilid not suitable for medicinal use, alphanaphthol, amidobenzoic acid, amidonaphthol, amidophenetol, amidophenol, amidosalicylic acid, aminoanthraquinone, anilin oil, anilin salt, anthraquinone, arsanilic acid, benzaldehyde not suitable for medicinal use, benzalchloride, benzanthrone, benzidin, benzidin sulphate, benzoic acid not suitable for medicinal use, benzoquinone, benzoylchloride, benzylchloride, betanaphthol not suitable for medicinal use, brombenzol, chlorbenzol, chlorophthalic acid, cinnamic acid, cumidin, dehydrothiotoluidin, diaminstilbene, dianisidin, dichlorphthalic acid, dimethylanilin, dimethylamidophenol, dimethylphenylenediamin, dinitrobenzol, dinitrochlorbenzol, dinitronaphthalene, dinitrophenol, dinitrotoluol, dioxy-naphthalene, diphenylamin, hydroxyphenylarsinic acid, metanilic acid, methylantraquinone, naphthylamin, naphthylene-diamin, nitranilin, nitroanthraquinone, nitrobenzaldehyde, nitrobenzol, nitronaphthalene, nitrophenol, nitrophenylenediamin, nitrosodimethylanilin, nitrotoluol, nitrotoluylenediamin, phenol, phenylenediamin, phenylhydro-

zine, phenylnaphthylamine, phenylglycocol, phenylglycocol-orthocarboxylic acid, phthalic acid, phthalic anhydride, phthalimid, resorcin not suitable for medicinal use, salicylic acid, and its salts not suitable for medicinal use, sulphanilic acid, thiocarbanil, thiosalicylic acid, tetrachlorphthalic acid, tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone, tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane, toluol, sulphochloride, toluol sulphamid, tribromphenol, toluidin, tolidin, toluylenediamin, xylin, or any sulpho acid or sulpho acid salt of any of the foregoing, or of any of the products provided for in Group I; all other products by whatever name known which are employed in the manufacture of any of the products provided for in Group II or III, and which are obtained, derived or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the foregoing or from any of the products provided for in Group I; anthracene having a purity of 30 per centum or more, carbazol having a purity of 65 per cent or more, metocresol having a purity of 90 per cent or more, naphthalene having a solidifying point of 79 degrees centigrade or above, orthocresol having a purity of 90 per centum or more, paracresol having a purity of 90 per cent or more; all distillates of coal tar, blast furnace tar, oil gas tar and water gas tar, which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below 190 degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids equal to, or more than 5 per centum of the original distillate; all mixtures, including solutions, consisting in whole or in part of any of the foregoing except sheep dip and medicinal soaps.

Group III. All colors, dyes, or stains whether soluble or not in water, color acids, color bases, color lakes, leuco acids and leuco bases whether colorless or not, indoxyl and indoxyl compounds; ink anilin; photographic chemicals; acetanilid suitable for medicinal use, acetphenetidin, acetyl salicylic acid, antipyrine, benzaldehyde suitable for medicinal use, benzoic acid suitable for medicinal use, betanaphthol suitable for medicinal use, phenolphthalein, resorcin suitable for medicinal use, salicylic acid and its salts suitable for medicinal use, salol, and other medicinals; sodium benzoate saccharin, methylsalicylate, coumarin, and other flavors; synthetic phenolic resin and all resin-like products prepared from phenol, cresol, phthalic anhydride, coumarone, indone, or from any other article or material provided for in group I or II, all of these products whether in a solid, semi-solid, or liquid condition; synthetic tanning materials; picric acid, trinitrotoluol, and other explosives except smokeless powders; all of the foregoing when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in group I or II; natural alizarin and natural indigo, and colors, dyes, stains, color acids, color bases, color lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, indoxyl, and indoxyl compounds obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from natural alizarin or natural indigo; natural methyl salicylate or oil of wintergreen or oil of sweet birch; natural coumarin; and all mixtures, including solutions, consisting in whole or in part of any of the articles or materials provided for in this group.

All applications for licenses to import dyes, intermediates, derivatives of coal tar, synthetic organic chemicals and drugs and all other commodities enumerated in the foregoing paragraph 4 must be accompanied by supplemental information sheets giving complete specifications of the character of the commodity proposed to be imported. Such supplemental information sheets are now procurable from the Bureau of Imports, War Trade Board Section, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Such supplemental information sheets supersede all former supplemental information sheets heretofore used for the importation of dyestuffs.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large quantities in original packages. All prices are quoted on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. Where the price of a product is indicated by two sets of figures separated by a dash (.16 — .19), it means that various manufacturers or importers of the item quote different prices which are all included within this range.

For the ready reference of foreign buyers, the following table of equivalents is published:

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—33.3 Imperial Gallons
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—2.64 American Gallons
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk. lb.	38½ — .39
Acetone .....	.1374 — .15
Acetonitridia	2.25 — 2.30
Acetonitine, Sulph., ½-oz. vials	— 2.55
Adeps Lanæ, hydrous	— .20
Anhydrous	— .26
Alcohol 188 proof	— 4.90
190 proof, U.S.P.	— 4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	— 5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	1.30 — 1.35
97 p.c.	1.33 — 1.36
Denatured, 180 proof .....	.48 — .50
188 proof .....	.52 — .54
Aldehyde	1.25 — 1.45
Aloin U.S.P., powd. ....	.95 — .96
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. lb. ....	.65 — .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	— 4.00
Bichromate, C. P. ....	.95 — 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk .....	.54 — .55
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd. lb. ....	.12 — .12½
Chloride U.S.P. ....	.24 — .25
Hypophosphite	2.10 — 2.15
Iodide	4.85
Molybdate, Pure	— 4.15
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....	.25 — .26
Gran.	— .54
Oxalate, Pure .....	.83 — .85
Persulphate .....	.95 — 1.05
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.50 — .60
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....	.80 — .85
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums gal.	3.50 — 4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	.18 — .20
Needle powder .....	.09 — .11
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur .....	.35 — .74
Antipyrine, bulk	8.00 — 9.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	— 29.80
Argols .....	.08 — .11
Arsenic, red .....	.26 — .30
White .....	.10 — .11
Aspirin .....	.80 — .95
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	— 30.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	17.00 — 18.00
Barbital	— 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure .....	.28 — .29
*Chlorate, pure .....	.50 — .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	3.20 — 3.22½
St. Thomas	3.70 — 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	
Benzonaphthol	7.00 — 8.00
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. v. oz.	2.50 — 3.00
Bismuth Ammon. Citr., U.S.P. lb.	— 5.80
Citrate, U.S.P.	— 3.50
Oxide, pd.	— 3.30
Oxychloride	— 3.60
Salicylate	— 3.05
Subbenzoate	4.70 — 4.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	— 3.30
Subgallate	— 3.30
Subiodide	— 5.45
Subnitrate	— 3.00

*Nominal.

Subsalicylate	— 3.60
Tannate	— 2.80
Borax, in bbls., crystals .....	.07½ — .08
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs. ....	.08 — .08½
Bromides, See Potass. Brom. etc.	
Bromine, tech., bulk	— .55
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	1.75 — 1.80
Iodide	4.40 — 4.45
Metal sticks	1.40 — 1.45
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	6.75 — 7.00
Hydrobromide	8.50 — 9.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	6.00 — 6.25
Phosphate	10.00 — 11.00
Sulphate	9.50 — 10.00
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	1.75 — 1.80
Iodide	— 4.60
Phosphate, Precip. ....	.21 — .23
Sulphocarbonate .....	.85 — .90
Calomel, see Mercury.	
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	— 2.80
16½ in 1-lb. carton	2.90 — 3.00
24½ in 1-lb. carton	2.90 — 3.00
32½ in 1-lb. carton	2.90 — 3.00
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs	— 2.85
Monobromated, bulk	3.75 — 3.80
Caramel	1.05 — 1.10
Casein, C. P. ....	.45 — .49
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	— .21
Cerium Oxalate	— .80
Chalk, prec. light, English .....	.05½ — .07
Heavy .....	.04 — .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	— 1.00
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	— .30
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	— 1.06
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	— 5.00
Ciphenone, IAK., crystals	— .61
Sulphate	— .35
Citrates, See Iron Citrate, etc.	
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	— 9.50
cryst., bulk	— 9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	— .47
Cases, fingers .....	.50 — .52
Cocaine, Alk., Bulk	— 11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	— 10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	— 8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	— 8.90
Cod Liver Oil, NewFd.	— 85.00
Norwegian	bbl. 130.00 — 135.00
Collodion, U.S.P. ....	.35 — .37
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.	
Coumarin, refined .....	.625 — .630
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. ....	.53 — .55
Powdered, 99 p.c. ....	.53 — .55
Cresote, U. S. P.	1.40 — 1.45
Carbonate	— 7.50
Cresol, U.S.P. ....	.22 — .25
Dionin	— 14.85
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	2.80 — 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	34.00 — 35.00
15 gr. vials	— 1.35
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	
Ether, U.S.P., Conc.	— .19
Washed	— .26
Nitrous, conc.	1.10 — 1.11
U.S.P. 1880	— .34
Anaesthesia	— .23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	1.10 — 1.20
Formaldehyde .....	.19 — .19½
Gelatin, silver	1.10 — 1.15
*Gold	—
Glycerin, C. P.	
Drums and bbls. added .....	.21 — .21½
C. P. in cans .....	.22½ — .23
Dynamite, drums included .....	.20½ — .21
Saponifications, loose .....	.15 — .16
Soap Lye, loose .....	.14½ — .15
Guaiacol, liquid	— 12.00
Crystals	— 15.00
Carbonate	— 14.00
Guarana	— .85
Haarlem Oil, dom.	— 3.75
Imported	— 6.00
Heramethylenetetramine	— .90
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	
4-oz. bottles	— 7.25
12-oz. bottles	— 16.25
16-oz. bottles	— 19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	2.00 — 2.05
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	
Iodine, Resublimed	— 4.50
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	— 5.25
Crystals	— 5.75

Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII. lb.	— 1.28
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	— 1.13
Green scales, U.S.P.	— 1.41
Iodide	— 4.25
Phosphate, U.S.P.	— 1.06
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	— 1.13
Kamala, U.S.P.	3.75 — 4.00
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	— .20
Anhydrous, cans	— .26
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.	— 3.40
Licorice, U. S. P., Mass. ....	.62 — .63
Powdered .....	.90 — .95
Lithium Carbonate	— 1.50
Citrate	— 2.50
Lupulin	2.25 — 2.50
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	1.60 — 1.65
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. ....	.12 — .12½
Glycerophosphate	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	1.65 — 1.70
Oxide, tins light	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	— 2.15
Salicylate .....	.50 — .55
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech. 100-lbs.	— 2.50
Manganese Glycerophosphate U.S.P. 100-lbs.	2.25 — 2.50
Hypophosphate, U.S.P., VIII.	2.00 — 2.10
Iodide	— 5.00
Peroxide .....	.75 — .80
Sulphate, crystals	— .35
Menthol, Japanese	7.75 — 8.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	— 109.00
Bisulphate	— 1.34
Blue Mass	— .84
Powdered	— .86
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	— .82
90 p.c.	— 1.15
Citrine Ointment	— .60
Calomel, Amer.	— 1.76
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	— 1.63
Powdered, Granular	— 1.58
Iodide, Green	— 4.11
Red	— 4.21
Yellow	— 4.11
Red Precipitate	— 1.98
Powdered	2.00 — 2.05
White Precipitate	— 2.05
Powdered	— 2.10
with chalk	— .84
Methyl salicylate .....	.45 — .50
Methylene Blue, medicinal	— 12.00
Milk, powdered .....	.16 — .19
Mineral Oil, white .....	.95 — 1.10
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums .....	.15 — .16½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	— 9.80
Hydrochloride, bulk	— 9.80
Sulphate, bulk	— 9.80
Diacetyl. Alkaloid	— 14.50
Diacetyl. Hydcl.	— 13.05
Ethyl Hydcl.	— 14.85
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate .....	.16 — .18
Sulphate .....	.27 — .29
Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27	
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	7.00 — 8.00
Granular	— 10.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	— 9.50
Oxgal, pure U.S.P.	1.50 — 1.55
Papain	3.50 — 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	1.30 — 1.60
Paris Green, kegs .....	.33 — .34
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. ....	.05½ — .06
Cream White .....	.07 — .08
Lily White .....	.094 — .10
Snow White .....	.13 — .13½
Phenolphthalein	2.25 — 2.50
Phosphorus, yellow	— .35
Red .....	.68 — .70
Pilocarpine	— 9.50
Podophyllin	— 6.25
Potassium acetate .....	.24 — .25
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. ....	.45 — .46
Bisulphate .....	.75 — .85
C. P.	— .54
Bromide Crystals, bulk .....	.54 — .55
Granulated .....	.49 — .50
Chlorate .....	.20 — .22
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.	— .75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	— 1.84
Glycerophosphate, 75%	1.75 — 2.00
Hypophosphite, bulk	— 1.95
Iodide, bulk	— 3.55
Lactophosphate	— 1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....	.50 — .55

*Nominal.

Fine Chemicals, Acids, and Crude Drugs

Potassium Salicylate.....lb.	1.50
Sulphate, C.P.....lb.	1.11
Tartrate, powdered.....lb.	1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles.....7.00	7.50
5 gr. bottles.....1.50	1.60
Quicksilver, See Mercury	
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins.....oz.	.80
1-oz. tins......88	
Second Hands, Java.....oz.	.85
Second Hands, American.....oz.	.90
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	.80
Alkaloid......117	
Acetate......117	
Benzoate......117	
Citrate......117	
Dihydchloride......117	
Hydrochloride......107	
Hypophosphite......117	
Phosphate......107	
Salicylate......107	
Tannate......80	
Quindine Alk. crystals, tins.....oz.	1.06
Sulphate, tins......70	
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	6.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.....lb.	.43
Powdered, bbls......43	
Rosewater, triple.....11.50	12.00
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble.....lb.	3.50
U.S.P., insoluble.....lb.	3.50
Salicin, bulk......30.00	
Salol, U.S.P., bulk......80	
*Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	100.00
Powdered......100.00	
Sedlitz Mixture, bbls.....lb.	33 1/2
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots.....oz.	.69
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....lb.	.40
Powd. U.S.P. bbls......43	
Marseilles, white......19	
Green, pure......15	
Ordinary......15	
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran.....lb.	.25
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.....lb.	.80
Bicarb. U.S.P. powd. bbls.....lb.	0.94
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.50
Cacodylate......1.40	
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.	
crystals, c.b. 10.....lb.	.18
Granular, c.b. 10.....lb.	.20
Citrate, U.S.P., Cryst VIII.....lb.	1.15
Granular, U.S.P. IX.....lb.	1.30
Cyanide 96-98......30	
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.15
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.....lb.	1.00
Iodide, bulk......4.05	
Peroxide......35	
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	.13
Recryst......17	
Dried......25	
Salicylate, U.S.P......45	
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt).....lb.	0.14
Strontium Brom. Cryst. blk.....lb.	.50
Carbonate, pure......40	
Iodide, bulk......3.70	
Nitrate......25	
Salicylate, U.S.P......50	
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.....oz.	1.80
Acetate......1.80	
Nitrate......1.80	
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.....oz.	1.40
Sugar of Milk, Powdered.....lb.	.37
Sulphonol, 100-oz. lots.....1.15	
Sulphonethylnmethane, U.S.P. lb.	16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.....lb.	13.00
Sulphur, roll bbls.....100 lbs.	2.70
Flour, com'l.....100 lbs.	2.75
Flowers.....100 lbs.	3.00
Precip. U.S.P......10	
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	.67
U.S.P......73	
Terpin Hydrate......84	
Theobromine Alkaloid.....lb.	16.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	6.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	11.90
Tin, bichloride, bbls.....lb.	.47
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....lb.	.60
Toloul. See Coal Tar Crude.	
Turpentine, Venice, True.....lb.	4.50
Artificial......13	
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	
Vanillin (See Barbitol).....oz.	.65
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	
gal......1.15	
Zinc Carbonate.....lb.	.21
Chloride, U.S.P......45	
Iodide, bulk......4.15	
Metallic, C. P......45	
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....lb.	.22
Stearate......38	
*Nominal	

WHERE TO BUY

1892 CHEMICALS 1919

AND
DYESTUFFS

COPPER SULPHATE—Export
PRUSSIANES OF POTASH & SODA
CAUSTIC SODA BLEACH
ALEX. C. FERGUSON, JR.
450 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.....lb.	0.34	.04
Glacial.....lb.	.80	.14
Benzoic, from gum.....lb.	.80	.95
U.S.P., ex. toloul.....lb.	.80	.90
Boric, cryst., bbls.....lb.	1.34	.14
Powdered, bbls.....lb.	1.34	.14
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.....lb.	1.45	1.55
Camphoric.....lb.	6.00	6.20
*Carbolic cryst., U.S.P. drs.....lb.	.14	.20
1-lb. bottle.....lb.	.18	.20
5-lb. bottle.....lb.	.18	.18
15 to 100-lb. tins.....lb.	1.44	.15
Liquid, U.S.P.....lb.	.17	.17
Crude, 25%.....gal.	.24	.31
Chromic, U.S.P.....lb.	1.25	1.20
Chrysopanic.....lb.	5.00	5.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.....lb.	.98	.98
Powdered.....lb.	.98 1/2	.98 1/2
Second hands.....lb.	1.15	1.20
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.....gal.	1.15	1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.....lb.	.36 1/2	.38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	1.40	1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.....lb.	.20	.25
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.55.....oz.	.11	.19
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.F.....lb.	.40	.45
Hydrochloric, 10 p.c. tech.....lb.	.50	.60
20 p.c. tech.....lb.	2.40	2.50
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.....lb.	.60	.65
U.S.P., 10 p.c.....lb.	.20	.25
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.....lb.	.20	.25
U.S.P., IX.....lb.	.24	.30
Molybdic, C.P.....lb.	.85	.85
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys.....lb.	0.14	0.14
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.07	.08
Vitro Muriatic.....lb.	.23	.23
Netic, purified.....lb.	.23	.24
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.....lb.	.35	.40
Picric, kegs.....lb.	.32	.33
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syr. U.S.P.....lb.	.21 1/4	.23 1/4
50 p.c. tech.....lb.	2.30	2.35
Pyrogallic, resublimed.....lb.	2.00	2.10
Crystals, bottles.....lb.	.08	.10
Pyroligneous, purified.....gal.	.12	.12 1/2
Technical.....lb.	.08	.09
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.....lb.	.06	.06 1/2
Sulphuric, C.P.....lb.	.60	.75
Tannic, technical.....lb.	.125	.125
U.S.P., bulk.....lb.	.85	.86 1/2
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	.85	.86 1/2
Powdered, U.S.P.....lb.	4.40	4.50
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.....lb.		

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1.....lb.	.90
No. 2.....lb.	.80
No. 3.....lb.	.75
Almonds, bitter.....lb.	.45
Sweet.....lb.	.45
Meal.....lb.	.50
Ambergris.....oz.	10.00
Grey.....lb.	27.00
Areca Nuts.....lb.	.30
Powdered.....lb.	.32
Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	2.25
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.....lb.	.07 1/2
Cantharides, Chinese.....lb.	1.15
Powdered.....lb.	1.25
Russian, whole.....lb.	3.25
Powdered.....lb.	3.75
Charcoal Willow, powdered.....lb.	0.54
Wood, powdered.....lb.	.04
Civet.....oz.	2.50
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste.....lb.	.30
Pulp, U.S.P.....lb.	.30
Spanish Apples.....lb.	.45

Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste.....lb.	.55
Jewellers, large.....lb.	1.70
Small.....lb.	1.55
French.....lb.	.55
Dragon's Blood, Mass.....lb.	.35
Reeds.....lb.	2.50
Ergot, Russian.....lb.	3.70
Spanish.....lb.	3.70
Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.50
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime.....lb.	.53
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime.....lb.	.55
Istinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	
Russian.....lb.	10.00
Kola Nuts, West Indies.....lb.	.19
Honey, Calif.....lb.	.20
Manna, large flake.....lb.	.90
Small flake.....lb.	.60
Moss, Iceland.....lb.	.21
Irish.....lb.	.12
Musk, pods, Cab.....oz.	25.00
Tonquin.....lb.	23.00
Grain, Cab.....lb.	41.00
*Synthetic.....lb.	30.00
Nux Vomica, whole.....lb.	.06 1/2
Powdered.....lb.	.12
Poppy Heads.....lb.	1.28
Sassafras, liquid cases.....lb.	.50
Ground.....lb.	.55
Scammony, resin.....lb.	2.95
Powdered.....lb.	3.05
Spermacti, blocks.....lb.	.30
Storax, liquid cases.....lb.	1.60
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	1.24
Kegs.....per keg	6.25

BALSAms

Copaiba, Para.....lb.	.45
South American.....lb.	.60
Fir, Canada.....lb.	7.25
Oregon.....gal.	1.55
Peru.....lb.	3.40
Tolu.....lb.	1.45
*Nominal	

BARKS

Angostura.....lb.	.28
Basewood Bark, pressed.....lb.	.17
Bayberry.....lb.	.18
Blackhaw, of root.....lb.	.50
of Tree.....lb.	.29
Buckthorn.....lb.	.40
Calaya.....lb.	.95
Cascara Sagrada.....lb.	.18
Cascarilla, quills.....lb.	.24
Siftings.....lb.	.12
Chestnut.....lb.	.10
Cinchona, red quills.....lb.	.65
Broken.....lb.	.50
*Yellow "quills".....lb.	.70
*Broken.....lb.	.75
*Loxa, pale, bs.....lb.	.10
*Powdered, boxes.....lb.	.10
*Maracabo, yellow, powd.....lb.	.10
Condurango.....lb.	.10
Cotton Root.....lb.	.20
Cramp (true).....lb.	.45
Cramp (so-called).....lb.	.10
Dogwood, Jamaica.....lb.	.09 1/2
Elm, grinding.....lb.	.17
Select bbls.....lb.	.22
Hemlock.....lb.	.07
Lemon Peel.....lb.	.10
Meserion.....lb.	.22
Oak, red.....lb.	.08
White.....lb.	.08
Orange Peel, bitter.....lb.	.12
Malaga, Sweet.....lb.	.12
Trieste, sweet.....lb.	.10
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb.	.18
Northern.....lb.	.18
Pomegranate of Root.....lb.	.26
of Fruit.....lb.	.25
Sassafras, ordinary.....lb.	.35
Select.....lb.	.45
Simaruba.....lb.	.60
Soap, whole.....lb.	.15
Cut.....lb.	.25
Crushed.....lb.	.22
Wahoo, of Root.....lb.	.58
of Tree.....lb.	.26
Willow, Black.....lb.	.06
White.....lb.	.16
White Pine Rosed.....lb.	.07
White Poplar.....lb.	.07
Wild Cherry.....lb.	.09
Witch Hazel.....lb.	.08

Crude Drugs—Roots, Gums, Herbs, Flowers, and Seeds

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.45	—	.50
St. Ignatius	lb.	—	—	.35
St. John's Bread	lb.	.18	—	.20
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	—	1.25
Para	lb.	—	—	1.25
Surinam	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.25	—	5.50
Cuts	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Bourbon	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
South American	lb.	3.25	—	3.75
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Green Label	lb.	—	—	2.75

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
XX	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Fish	lb.	.60	—	.65
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.40	—	.45
Juniper	lb.	.08	—	.09
Laurel	lb.	.08	—	.10
Poke	lb.	.14	—	.15
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	—	.13½
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.14	—	.16
Sloe	lb.	.40	—	.42

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.48	—	.65
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.80
Borage	lb.	.59	—	.69
Calendula Petals	lb.	—	—	2.75
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	—	—
Hungarian type	lb.	.50	—	.55
Roman	lb.	.35	—	.40
Spanish	lb.	.45	—	.50
Clover Tops	lb.	.11	—	.12
Dogwood	lb.	.17	—	.18
Elder	lb.	.40	—	.45
Insect, open	lb.	.35	—	.37
Closed	lb.	.45	—	.48
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	—	—	.45
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.64	—	.65
*Kousso	lb.	—	—	.60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.34	—	.35
Select	lb.	.30	—	.35
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	—	.37
Without leaves	lb.	.65	—	.70
Malva, blue	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Black	lb.	.55	—	.60
Mullein	lb.	1.68	—	1.70
Orange	lb.	1.95	—	2.00
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	—	1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	—	.70
Saffron, American	lb.	.33	—	.34
Valencia	lb.	—	—	13.00
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—	—

GUMS

Aloe, Barbados	lb.	.96	—	1.06
Cape	lb.	.13	—	.15
Curacao, cases	lb.	.08½	—	.10
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.30	—	1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.46	—	1.52
Powdered	lb.	1.49	—	1.53
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.35	—	.40
"Seconds	lb.	—	—	—
Sorts Amber	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Powdered	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Benzoïn, Siam	lb.	.35	—	.37
Sumatra	lb.	—	—	2.75
Camphor, ref.	lb.	.11	—	.15
Catechu	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.28	—	.30
Euphorbium	lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	1.38	—	1.45
Galbanum	lb.	.11	—	.12
Gambier	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Gamboge	lb.	.85	—	.90
Guaiac	lb.	.49	—	.59
Hemlock	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Kino	lb.	.85	—	.90
Mastic	lb.	.70	—	.78
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.16	—	.17
Sorts	lb.	.18	—	.30
Siftings	lb.	.50	—	.55
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	—	—	—
Sandarac	lb.	.63	—	.72
Tears	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	—	—	28.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	—	—	4.00
"Seconds	lb.	—	—	3.25
"Thirds	lb.	—	—	2.50
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite	lb.	.60	—	.70
Balmory	lb.	.11	—	.13
Bay, true	lb.	.35	—	.36
Belladonna	lb.	.16	—	.18
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Buchu, short	lb.	—	—	—
"Long	lb.	—	—	—
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	.28	—	.35
American	lb.	.15	—	.16
Catnip	lb.	.06	—	.07
Chestnut	lb.	.39	—	.40
Chiretta	lb.	.70	—	.75
Coca, Huancuco	lb.	.18	—	.19
Truxillo	lb.	.29	—	.32
Coltsfoot	lb.	.12	—	.14
Conium	lb.	.11	—	.12
Corn Silk	lb.	.25	—	.30
Damiana	lb.	.30	—	.32
Deer Tongue	lb.	.10	—	.11
Digitalis	lb.	.15	—	.16
Imported	lb.	.11	—	.12
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Euphorbia Piliulifera	lb.	.60	—	.65
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.45	—	.47
Henbane, German	lb.	.14	—	.16
*Russian	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Domestic	lb.	.10	—	.11
Henna	lb.	.21	—	.25
Flowerhound	lb.	.18	—	.19
Joborandi	lb.	.25	—	.26
Laurel	lb.	.48	—	.49
Life Everlasting	lb.	.16	—	.17
Liverwort	lb.	.76	—	.83
Lobelia	lb.	.18	—	.20
Matico	lb.	.11	—	.12
*Marjoram, German	lb.	.21	—	.22
French	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Motherwort herb	lb.	1.25	—	1.26
Patchouli	lb.	.14	—	.15
Pennyroyal	lb.	—	—	.65
Peppermint, American	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Pichi	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Prince's Pine	lb.	.75	—	.80
Plantain	lb.	.24	—	.25
Pulsatilla	lb.	.40	—	.42
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.14	—	.20
Rose, red	lb.	.08	—	.09
Rosemary	lb.	.40	—	.45
Rue	lb.	.20	—	.22
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	.20½	—	.21
*Grinding	lb.	.75	—	.80
Greek, stemless	lb.	.24	—	.25
Spanish	lb.	.40	—	.42
Savory, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.14	—	.20
Senna	lb.	.08	—	.09
Half Leaf	lb.	.40	—	.45
Siftings	lb.	.20	—	.22
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.30
Tinnevely	lb.	.23	—	.24
Tins	lb.	.10	—	.11
Pods	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.08	—	.10
Spearwort, American	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Squaw Vine	lb.	.14	—	.15
Stramonium	lb.	.10	—	.11
Tansy	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.08	—	.10
French	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Uva Ursi	lb.	.14	—	.15
Witch Hazel	lb.	.10	—	.12
Wormwood imported	lb.	—	—	—
Verba Santa	lb.	—	—	—

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	—	.55
German	lb.	—	—	2.00
Alkanet	lb.	.70	—	.72
Althea, cut	lb.	.35	—	.40
Whole	lb.	.37	—	.48
Angelica American	lb.	.59	—	.69
Imported	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Arnica	lb.	—	—	.10
Arrowroot, American	lb.	—	—	.60
Bermuda	lb.	—	—	.21
St. Vincet	lb.	.10	—	.12
Bamboo Briar	lb.	.09	—	.10
Reasfoot	lb.	—	—	.50
Belladonna	lb.	.14	—	.17
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.18	—	.20
Beth	lb.	.30	—	.35
Blood	lb.	.32	—	.34
Blueflag	lb.	.24	—	.26
Bryonia	lb.	.18	—	.19
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.16	—	.17
American	lb.	.60	—	.65
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.18	—	.19
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.09	—	.10
Cobosh, black	lb.	.14	—	.15
Blue	lb.	—	—	—
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Colchicum	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	—	.29
Comfrey	lb.	.20	—	.26
Culver's	lb.	.35	—	.41
Cranesbill, see Geranium	lb.	.24	—	.26
Dandelion, English	lb.	.39	—	.45
American	lb.	.29	—	.30
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.21	—	.22
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.35	—	.36
Echinacea	lb.	.12	—	.14
Elecampane	lb.	.28	—	.30
Galangal	lb.	.11	—	.12
Gelsemium	lb.	.13½	—	.14
Gentian	lb.	.07	—	.09
Geranium	lb.	.21	—	.23
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.26	—	.27
Bleached	lb.	3.00	—	9.00
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	5.00	—	10.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.00	—	22.00
Northwestern	lb.	—	—	—
Southern	lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Golden Seal	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Powdered	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	.20	—	.21
White, Domestic	lb.	.25	—	.26
Powdered	lb.	—	—	2.70
*Imported	lb.	—	—	3.25
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	.70	—	.75
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.19
Rio, whole	lb.	.85	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	.80	—	.90
Kava Kava	lb.	.17	—	.19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.23	—	.25
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	.73	—	.75
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.27	—	.28
Selected	lb.	.73	—	.75
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.28
*Lavage, American	lb.	.27	—	.28
Manaca	lb.	.18	—	.20
Mandrake	lb.	.22	—	.23
Musk, Russian	lb.	.21	—	.22
Oriss, Florentine bold	lb.	.30	—	.32
Verona	lb.	.29	—	.31
Pareira Brava	lb.	.75	—	.80
Pellitory	lb.	.14	—	.15
Rosemary	lb.	.10	—	.11
Pink, true	lb.	.12	—	.14
Pole	lb.	—	—	—
Rheumatism	lb.	—	—	—
*Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	—	—	—
Chips	lb.	—	—	—
Cuts	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
High Dried	lb.	.65	—	.66
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	—	.40
American	lb.	.51	—	.52
Mexican	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Senega, Northern	lb.	.75	—	.80
Southern	lb.	.20	—	.22
Serpentaria	lb.	.38	—	.40
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.50	—	.55
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.30	—	.32
Stripped	lb.	.14	—	.15
Spikenard	lb.	.12	—	.14
Squill, white	lb.	.12	—	.14
Stillingia	lb.	.12	—	.14
Stone	lb.	.12	—	.14
Turneric Madras	lb.	.10	—	.12
Aleppy	lb.	.10½	—	.11
China	lb.	.50	—	.55
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.55	—	.60
True (Aletia)	lb.	.70	—	.75
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	—	—	—
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—	—
*Japanese	lb.	.11	—	.12
Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—	—
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	—

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	.18	—	.19½
Star	lb.	.30	—	.30½
Spanish	lb.	—	—	—
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.10½	—	.11
South American	lb.	.22½	—	.23
Caraway, African	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Dutch	lb.	.68	—	.69
Domestic	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Burdock, bleached	lb.	.40	—	.41
Celery	lb.	.25	—	.25
Colchicum	lb.	.39	—	.40
Conium	lb.	.06	—	.07
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Bleached	lb.	—	—	—
Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Essential Oils, Oleoresins, Aromatic and Heavy Chemicals

*Cumin, Levant.....lb.	.17½	.19
*Malta.....lb.	.18½	.20½
Morocco.....lb.	.13½	.14
Dill.....lb.	.15	.16
Fennel, French.....lb.	.14	.14½
*German, small.....lb.	—	—
*Roumanian, small.....lb.	—	—
Flax, whole.....per bbl.	20.00	22.00
Ground.....lb.	.12	.13
Poenngreek.....lb.	.06½	.06
Hemp, Manchurian.....lb.	.10	.10½
*Russian.....lb.	—	—
Job's Tears, white.....lb.	.05½	.06
Larkspur.....lb.	.40	.45
Lobelia.....lb.	.50	.55
Mustard, Bari, Brown.....lb.	—	—
*Dutch.....lb.	—	—
Bombay, Brown.....lb.	.15	.16
California Trieste, brown.....lb.	.24	.24½
Chinese, Yellow.....lb.	.08	.08½
*English, yellow.....lb.	.30	.31
Parsley.....lb.	.23	.25
Poppy, Dutch.....lb.	—	—
Russian blue.....lb.	.75	.77
Indian.....lb.	.30	.32
Quince.....lb.	—	1.00
Kape, English.....lb.	—	—
Japanese small.....lb.	.11	.11½
Domestic.....lb.	.08½	.09
Sabadilla.....lb.	.15	.15½
Stramonium.....lb.	.25	.26
Strophanthus, Hispanus.....lb.	1.55	1.60
Kombe.....lb.	1.75	2.00
Sunflower, domestic.....lb.	.22	.22½
South American.....lb.	.10½	.11
Worm, American.....lb.	.25	.30
Levant.....lb.	1.00	1.25

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods.....lb.	.17	.18
Bombay.....lb.	.15	.16
Japan Caps.....lb.	.15	.16
Cassia Buds.....lb.	.21	.22
China, Selected, mats.....lb.	.25	.26
Saigon, assortment.....lb.	.51	.55
Chillies, Japan.....lb.	.18	.19
Mombasa.....lb.	.16	.17
Cinnamon, Ceylon.....lb.	.25½	.31½
Cloves, Zanzibar.....lb.	.37	.38
Amboyas.....lb.	.48	.49
Penang.....lb.	.70	.80
Ginger, African.....lb.	.17	.17½
Cochin "D".....lb.	.16	.17
Jamaica, white good.....lb.	.22½	.23
Japan.....lb.	.16½	.17
Mace, Banda, No. 1.....lb.	.49	.50
Banda, No. 2.....lb.	.45	.46
Batavia, No. 2.....lb.	.42½	.43
Nutmegs, 110s.....lb.	.27	.28
Pepper, Black, Sing.....lb.	.21	.22
White.....lb.	.33½	.34
Pimento, Select.....lb.	.09½	.10

WAXES

Bayberry.....lb.	.49	.50
Bees, light, crude.....lb.	.43	.44
Light, refined.....lb.	.48	.49
Dark.....lb.	.47	.48
Candelilla.....lb.	.31	.32
Carnauba, Flor.....lb.	—	—
No. 1, North Country.....lb.	.90	.91
No. 2, North Country.....lb.	.75	.76
No. 3, Fatty Gray.....lb.	.60	.61
Chalky.....lb.	.57	.60
Ceresin, Yellow.....lb.	.16	.18
White.....lb.	.18	.23
Japan.....lb.	.19½	.20
Montan, crude.....lb.	.35	.36
*Bleached.....lb.	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown.....lb.	.35	.36
*Green.....lb.	—	—
*Refined, white.....lb.	—	—
*Domestic.....lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow.....lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-139 deg. m.p. lb.	.09	.09½
*Foreign, 130-132 deg. m.p. lb.	.10	.10½
Stearic Acid.....lb.	—	—
Single pressed.....lb.	.25½	.26
Double pressed.....lb.	.26½	.27
Triple pressed.....lb.	.33	.34

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter.....lb.	8.75	9.25
Artificial.....lb.	1.25	1.50
Sweet.....lb.	.90	1.00
Peach Kernel.....lb.	.38	.40
Nominal.....lb.	—	—

Amber, crude.....lb.	1.75	2.00
Rectified.....lb.	2.25	2.40
Anise, U.S.P.....lb.	1.45	1.60
Bay, N. E.....lb.	3.00	3.25
Bergamot.....lb.	4.75	5.00
Synthetic.....lb.	2.50	3.00
*Bois de Rosse.....lb.	—	—
Cade.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Cajuput, bottle Native, cs.....lb.	.75	.80
Camphor, By-Products.....lb.	.12	.14
Japanese, white.....lb.	.22	.23
Caraway, Rectified.....lb.	6.75	7.00
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.....lb.	2.15	2.30
Lead, Free.....lb.	2.30	2.35
Redistilled, U.S.P.....lb.	2.70	2.80
Cedar Leaf.....lb.	1.75	2.00
Cedar Wood, light.....lb.	.21	.23
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....lb.	23.00	24.00
Citronella, Ceylon.....lb.	.45	.46
Java.....lb.	.75	.80
Cloves, can.....lb.	2.70	2.80
Bottles.....lb.	2.80	2.90
Copaiba, U.S.P.....lb.	.85	.90
Coriander, U.S.P.....lb.	—	65.00
Cubeb, U.S.P.....lb.	8.25	8.50
Cumin.....lb.	8.50	9.00
Erigeron.....lb.	9.50	10.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P. lb.	.58	.60
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.....lb.	2.75	3.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian.....lb.	9.50	10.00
Bourbon (Reunion).....lb.	8.00	8.25
Turkish.....lb.	4.50	5.00
Ginger.....lb.	7.00	7.50
Gingergrass.....lb.	—	3.25
Hemlock.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Jasmine.....lb.	—	7.00
Juniper Berries, rect.....lb.	6.40	7.00
Twice rect.....lb.	8.00	9.00
Wood.....lb.	1.50	2.00
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.....lb.	7.25	7.50
Garden.....lb.	.75	1.00
Spike.....lb.	1.20	1.75
Lemon, U.S.P.....lb.	1.30	1.40
Lemongrass, Native.....lb.	1.75	2.00
Limes, Expressed.....lb.	3.75	4.00
Distilled.....lb.	1.10	1.25
Linaloe.....lb.	5.50	6.50
Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.75	2.00
Mustard, natural.....lb.	—	30.00
Artificial.....lb.	12.00	13.00
Neroli, bigarade.....lb.	95.00	105.00
Petaloe.....lb.	120.00	130.00
Artificial.....lb.	15.00	30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.....lb.	1.60	1.75
Orange, bitter.....lb.	2.25	2.30
Sweet, West Indian.....lb.	2.15	2.25
Italian.....lb.	2.90	3.15
Origanum, Imitation.....lb.	.42	.45
Orris Concrete.....oz.	5.00	5.25
Patchouli.....lb.	18.00	20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic.....lb.	1.60	1.80
Imported.....lb.	1.40	1.50
Peppermint, tins.....lb.	6.00	6.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.....lb.	6.75	7.00
Bottles.....lb.	7.50	8.00
Petit Grain, So. America.....lb.	4.00	4.25
French.....lb.	6.00	6.25
Pinus Sylvestris.....lb.	2.25	2.50
Pumilio.....lb.	3.25	3.50
Rose, French.....oz.	15.00	17.00
Bulgarian.....oz.	17.50	20.00
Artificial.....oz.	2.50	3.50
Rosemary.....lb.	1.10	1.30
Safor.....lb.	.60	.70
Sandalwood, East India.....lb.	10.50	10.75
West Indies.....lb.	6.00	6.50
Sassafras, natural.....lb.	1.90	1.95
Artificial.....lb.	.52	.55
Savin.....lb.	6.00	6.25
Spearmint.....lb.	8.50	8.75
Spruce.....lb.	.95	1.00
Tansy, Amer.....lb.	4.00	4.25
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P. lb.	1.85	2.00
White, French.....lb.	2.00	2.25
Wintergreen, sweet birch.....lb.	5.50	5.75
*Genuine Gaultheria.....lb.	9.25	9.50
Synthetic, U.S.P. bulk.....lb.	.45	.50
Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	—	4.00
Wormwood, Dom.....lb.	—	6.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon.....lb.	15.00	16.00
Manila.....lb.	25.00	30.00
Artificial.....lb.	—	10.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern).....lb.	10.00	11.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	—	4.00
Cubeb.....lb.	7.75	8.00
Ginger.....lb.	3.25	3.50
Malefern.....lb.	—	10.00
*Allein (so-called).....lb.	5.00	5.25

*Nominal.

*Orris, domestic.....lb.	—	30.00
Imported.....lb.	20.00	21.00
*Parley Fruit (Petroselinum) lb.	7.50	8.00
Pepper, black.....lb.	—	7.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone.....lb.	8.00	8.25
Amyl Salicylate.....lb.	2.25	2.50
Anethol.....lb.	2.50	2.75
Anisic Aldehyde, C.P.....lb.	12.00	16.00
Benzaldehyde.....lb.	1.25	1.50
Benzyl Acetate.....lb.	2.25	2.50
Imported.....lb.	—	5.75
Benzyl Alcohol.....lb.	2.50	2.75
Benzyl Benzoate.....lb.	3.25	3.50
Imported.....lb.	—	6.00
Borneol.....lb.	4.00	4.25
Bromostyrol.....lb.	—	12.00
Cinnamic Acid.....lb.	7.25	7.50
Cinnamic Alcohol.....lb.	40.00	45.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde.....lb.	—	3.50
Citral.....lb.	3.50	3.65
Citronellol.....lb.	16.00	18.00
Imported.....lb.	—	30.00
Coumarin.....lb.	6.50	6.75
Ethyl Cinnamate.....lb.	8.00	10.00
Eucalyptol.....lb.	1.10	1.20
Eugenol.....lb.	3.75	4.00
Geraniol, from citronella.....lb.	3.50	6.00
Geranyl Acetate.....lb.	—	7.25
Geranyl.....lb.	—	3.75
Heliotropin.....lb.	3.75	4.00
Indol, C. P.....oz.	—	15.00
Imported.....oz.	—	30.00
Iso-Eugenol.....lb.	8.00	8.50
Linalol.....lb.	7.50	9.00
Linalol Acetate.....lb.	9.00	13.00
Linalol Benzoate.....lb.	—	—
Menthyl.....lb.	7.75	8.00
Methyl Anthranilate.....lb.	15.00	17.00
Methyl Cinnamate.....lb.	—	7.25
Methyl Paracresol.....lb.	—	16.00
Methyl Salicylate.....lb.	45	50
Mrbane, rect. drums.....lb.	12	13
Musk Ambrette.....lb.	92.00	100.00
Musk Ketone.....lb.	—	—
Musk Xylene.....lb.	13.00	15.00
Phenylacetaldehyde.....lb.	35.00	40.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol.....lb.	35.00	42.00
Phenylacetic Acid.....lb.	14.00	16.00
Rhodinol.....lb.	20.00	22.00
Imported.....lb.	—	30.00
Terpineol, C. P.....lb.	—	1.25
Imported.....lb.	—	1.70
Thymol.....lb.	6.00	6.50
Vanillin.....oz.	.65	.69
Violet, artificial.....lb.	12.00	18.00

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	—	3.75
56 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	—	6.50
70 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	—	7.50
80 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	—	8.00
Redistilled.....100 lbs.	—	8.50
Pure.....100 lbs.	—	9.00
Glacial, bbls.....100 lbs.	—	14.00
Alum, ammonia, lump.....lb.	—	.04
Ground.....lb.	.04½	.04½
Powdered.....lb.	.04½	.04½
Chrome.....lb.	.15	.16
Potash lump.....lb.	.08	.08½
Chrome.....lb.	.17	.18
Ground.....lb.	.09	.09½
Alum, Potash, Powdered.....lb.	.08	.08½
Soda, Ground.....100 lbs.	—	6.00
Aluminum chloride, carboys.....lb.	—	10
Sulph.....lb.	2.50	3.00
Low grade.....lb.	1.60	1.90
Aluminum hydrate light.....lb.	.14	.16
Heavy.....lb.	.07	.08
Arsenic, white.....lb.	.10	.11
Red.....lb.	.30	.31
Ammonia, Anhydrous.....lb.	.12½	.13½
Ammonia Carbonate.....lb.	.17	.20
Ammonia Nitrate.....lb.	.17	.20
Ammonia Water, 26 deg. car. lb.	.08	.09
20 deg., carboys.....lb.	.07	.08
18 deg., carboys.....lb.	.06	.06½
16 deg., carboys.....lb.	.05	.06
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. lb.	—	.04
Sal Ammoniac, gray.....lb.	—	.12
Granulated, white.....lb.	—	.12
Lump.....lb.	.24	.27
Sulphate, foreign.....100 lbs.	—	4.75
*Domestic, bulk.....100 lbs.	—	5.00
Antimony, Sulphuret.....lb.	—	.25
Crimson.....lb.	.26	.28
Golden.....lb.	.46	.48

*Nominal.

Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates, and Colors

Blanc Fixe, dry.....lb.	.03 1/4	.04 1/4
Barium, chloride.....ton	75.00	85.00
Binoxide.....lb.	.22 1/4	.23
Dioxide.....lb.	.26	.27
80-82 p.c.....lb.	—	.20
86-88 p.c.....lb.	—	.22
88-90 p.c.....lb.	—	.22
Nitrate.....lb.	.11	.13
Barytes, floated, white.....ton	25.00	35.00
Off color.....ton	14.00	18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks.100 lbs.	2.00	2.20
Calcium Acetate.....100 lbs.	2.00	2.10
Carbide.....lb.	.05	.07
Carbonate.....lb.	.01 1/4	.02 1/4
Chloride, solid, f.o.b.N.Y.ton	18.00	21.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.....ton	—	—
Chlorine, liquefied.....lb.	.07 1/4	.09
Carbon tetrachloride.....lb.	.10 1/2	.11
Copper Carbonate.....lb.	.26	.28
Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.45	.48
Powdered.....lb.	.40	.42
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76.....lb.	.27	.28
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.....100 lbs.	8.85	8.90
99 p.c. carlots N.Y.....100 lbs.	—	9.00
Copperas, f.o.b. works.....100 lbs.	1.15	1.20
Flour spar.....ton	24.00	35.00
Fusel Oil, crude.....gal.	2.50	2.85
Refined.....gal.	3.75	3.80
Hydrofluoric Acid, 48 p.c. bbls.....lb.	.06	.07 1/2
48 p.c. in carboys.....10	.09 1/4	.10
52 p.c. in carboys.....10	.10	.12 1/4
Lactic Acid, 22 p.c.....lb.	.05	.07
Lead, Acetate, white crys.....lb.	.14	.14 1/2
Broken Cakes.....lb.	.13 1/4	.14
Granulated.....lb.	.13 1/4	.14
Brown Broken.....lb.	.12 1/4	.13
Arsenate, powdered.....lb.	.28	.30
Paste.....lb.	.16	.17
Nitrate.....lb.	—	.15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.....lb.	.09	.13
Foreign.....lb.	—	—
Red, American.....lb.	.10 1/4	.13
Sulphate, basic.....lb.	—	.08 1/4
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry.....lb.	.09 1/4	.13
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over.....lb.	—	.13
English.....lb.	—	—
Lime, hydrate.....lb.	—	—
Acetate.....100 lbs.	2.00	2.05
Sulphur solution.....gal.	.17	.22
Manganese Chlor.....lb.	.15	.16
Sulp.....lb.	.15	.17
Magnetite.....ton	—	62.00
f.o.b. N. Y.....lb.	.03 1/4	.04
Muriatic acid,		
18 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	—	1.75
20 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	—	2.00
22 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	—	2.25
Nickel oxide.....lb.	.40	.50
Salts, single.....lb.	.14	.16
Double.....lb.	.13	.13
Nitric acid, 68 deg. carboys.....lb.	.05	.05 1/4
38 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06 1/4	.06 1/2
40 deg. carboys.....lb.	.06 1/4	.07
42 deg. carboys.....lb.	.07 1/4	.07 1/2
Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.c.....lb.	.33	.38
91 p.c., tech.....lb.	.21 1/4	.25 1/4
Phosphorus red.....lb.	.60	.70
Yellow.....lb.	.35	.40
Sequisulphide.....lb.	—	.42 1/2
Plaster of Paris.....bbl.	1.50	1.60
True Dental.....bbl.	1.75	2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92.....lb.	.28	.30
Sticks.....lb.	1.25	1.75
Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	.25	.26
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.....lb.	—	.50
80-85 p.c.....lb.	.17 1/4	.18
85-90 p.c.....lb.	—	.19
90-95 p.c.....lb.	—	.20
*96-98 p.c.....lb.	—	—
Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	—	.20
Powdered, American.....lb.	—	.20
Japanese.....lb.	.19	.20
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.....lb.	—	85.00
Foreign.....lb.	—	50
Pernanganate, Com'l.....lb.	.45	1.00
Prussiate, red.....lb.	—	.50
Yellow.....lb.	—	.50
Sulphate.....lb.	—	150.00
Saltpetre, Granulated.....lb.	—	13 1/4
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light.....100 lbs.	1.90	2.15
In bbls.....100 lbs.	2.00	2.20
Dense 58 p.c. bags.....100 lbs.	2.40	2.65
Caustic, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.25	3.50
Ground, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.50	4.00
Sodium Acetate.....lb.	.06 1/2	.07
Bichromate.....lb.	.14	.15
Bisulphate.....ton	3.00	4.00
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls.....lb.	—	1.35
Bicarbonate.....lb.	—	2.40
Chlorate.....lb.	.15	.17
Cyanide 96-98.....lb.	.30	.32
Hyposulph. bbls. gran.100 lbs.	—	3.60
*Nominal.		

WHERE TO BUY

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Sod. Hyposulph., Kegs.....100 lbs.	—	3.85
*Nitrate, tech.....100 lbs.	2.95	3.15
Phosphate.....100 lbs.	3.25	3.45
Refined.....lb.	.06 1/4	.07
Nitrate.....lb.	.08 1/4	.11
Prussiate, Yellow.....lb.	.28	.30
Silicate, 60 deg.....lb.	.03	.03 1/2
40 deg.....lb.	.02	.02 1/2
Sulphide, 60 p.c.....lb.	.04 1/4	.05 1/2
30 p.c. crystals.....lb.	.02	.02 1/2
Sulphite.....lb.	.03	.03 1/2
Sulphate, Gl'f. salt.....100 lbs.	1.25	1.50
Sulphur Dioxide Com.....lb.	.08	.11
Sulphur crude.....ton	25.00	30.00
Flour.....lb.	2.85	3.40
Roll.....100 lbs.	2.70	3.15
Flowers.....lb.	3.05	3.60
Sulphuric Acid, Tank carlots		
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.....ton	12.00	13.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.....ton	17.00	22.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.....ton	22.00	26.00
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.	Nominal	
Tin, bichloride.....lb.	.21 1/4	.22 1/4
Crystals.....lb.	.48	.50
Zinc, carbonate.....lb.	.18	.21
Chloride, Fused.....lb.	.09	.10
Granulated.....lb.	—	.13 1/2
Oxide, French.....lb.	.12	.13
Leaded.....lb.	.08 1/4	.10 1/4
Sulphate.....lb.	.03 1/4	.04

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol C. P.....gal.	.25	.28
(90 p.c.).....gal.	.25	.28
Second hands.....gal.	.24	.24
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.....gal.	.75	.85
50 p.c.....gal.	.60	.65
25 p.c.....gal.	.40	.45
Cresol, U.S.P.....lb.	.15 1/4	.17
Cresote oil, 25 p.c.....gal.	.40	.45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.....gal.	.40	.45
Naphthalene, balls.....lb.	.08	.11
Flake.....lb.	.06	.07
*Phenol.....lb.	—	.14
Pitch, various grades.....ton	14.00	18.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhitegal.	.25	.30
Crude heavy.....gal.	.16	.18
Toluol, pure.....gal.	.25	.30
*Commercial, 90 p.c.....gal.	.25	.30
Xylol, pure water white.....gal.	.40	.45
Commercial.....gal.	.30	.35

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic (See fine Chemicals)		
Acid H.....lb.	1.45	1.55
Acid Metanilic.....lb.	—	1.60
Acid Naphthionic, Crude.....lb.	.75	.85
Refined.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Acid Sulphanilic, crude.....lb.	.25	.30
Refined.....lb.	—	.35
p-Amidophenol Hdcl, 98 p.c.....lb.	—	2.50
Aminonaphthalene.....lb.	—	—
Aniline Oil.....lb.	.25	.27
Aniline Salts.....lb.	.28	.31
Auiline for red.....lb.	.60	.65
*Anthracene (80 p.c.).....lb.	.65	.70
Anthraquinone.....lb.	5.50	6.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.....lb.	.65	.70
F. F. C.....lb.	1.75	2.00
Benzidine Base.....lb.	.50	1.00
Benzidine Sulphate.....lb.	.85	.90
Benzate of Soda, U.S.P.....lb.	1.00	1.05
Second Hands.....lb.	.85	.90
Benzylchloride 95-97.....lb.	.30	.35
Diamidophenol.....lb.	—	6.00
Dianisidine.....lb.	—	10.00
Dinitrophenol.....lb.	.30	.32
o-Dichlorobenzol.....lb.	.15	.20
p-Dichlorobenzol.....lb.	.05	.08
Dinitrobenzol.....lb.	.26	.28
*Nominal.		

Diethylamine.....lb.	1.35	1.75
Dimethylamine.....lb.	.52 1/4	.55
Dinitrochlorobenzene.....lb.	.25	.28
Dinitronaphthalene.....lb.	.45	.50
Dinitrotoluol.....lb.	—	.38
Diphenylamine.....lb.	.53	.58
Dioxynaphthalene.....lb.	—	—
"G" Salt.....lb.	.65	.75
Hydrobenzene.....lb.	1.50	2.00
Methylanthraquinone.....lb.	—	—
Monochlorobenzol.....lb.	.08 1/4	.10
Monothylamine.....lb.	—	2.00
Naphthalenediamine.....lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol, crude.....lb.	.90	.95
b-Naphthol, distilled.....lb.	.43	.48
Sublimed.....lb.	.65	.75
a-Naphthylamine.....lb.	.35	.40
b-Naphthylamine, tech.....lb.	1.15	1.25
Sublimed.....lb.	—	2.00
Nitrobenzol.....lb.	.15	.16 1/4
Nitrochlorobenzol.....lb.	.40	.45
Nitronaphthalene.....lb.	.30	.35
o-Nitrophenol.....lb.	.75	.85
p-Nitrotoluol.....lb.	1.25	1.30
Nitrotoluol.....lb.	—	—
o-Nitrotoluol.....lb.	—	.35
Paranitraniline.....lb.	.95	1.10
m-Phenylenediamine.....lb.	1.10	1.20
p-Phenylenediamine.....lb.	2.75	3.00
Phthalic Anhydride.....lb.	1.60	1.80
Pseudo-Cumol.....lb.	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.....lb.	6.00	6.50
Resorcin, Technical.....lb.	3.85	5.50
Tetranitromethylaniline.....lb.	—	2.50
Tolidin.....lb.	—	1.65
o-Toluidine.....lb.	.30	.35
p-Toluidine.....lb.	1.50	1.60
m-Toluylenediamine.....lb.	1.25	1.35
Xylene, pure.....gal.	.40	.50
Xylene, Com.....gal.	.40	.50
Xylidine.....lb.	.40	.45

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black.....lb.	1.15	1.70
Blue.....lb.	3.00	5.00
Brown.....lb.	1.25	2.00
Fuchsin.....lb.	2.50	3.50
Orange 11.....lb.	.50	.60
Orange 111.....lb.	1.00	1.25
Red.....lb.	1.10	1.20
Scarlet.....lb.	1.10	1.20
Violet 10B.....lb.	—	.650
Amidine Yellow R.....lb.	—	1.50
Alpide Yellow.....lb.	2.00	1.50
Alkaline Blue, Dom.....lb.	—	4.75
Alkaline Blue, Imp.....lb.	—	4.00
Azo Carmine.....lb.	—	4.00
Azo Yellow.....lb.	—	2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade.....lb.	3.50	4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.....lb.	—	4.50
Erythrosine.....lb.	12.00	14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.....lb.	—	3.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.....lb.	—	9.25
Grane.....lb.	8.75	9.25
Indigo 20 p.c. paste.....lb.	—	.75
Indigotine, conc.....lb.	—	2.50
Indigotine, paste.....lb.	1.50	1.60
Metanil Yellow.....lb.	2.40	2.75
Medium Green.....lb.	5.00	6.00
Naphthol Green.....lb.	—	1.50
Naphthylamine Red.....lb.	6.75	7.50
Nigrosine Oil Sol.....lb.	—	.90
Orange, R. G., contract.....lb.	2.00	2.25
Orange Y conc.....lb.	.65	.75
Patent Blue, Swiss Type.....lb.	12.00	16.00
Ponceau.....lb.	—	1.00
Scarlet 2R.....lb.	—	1.00
Tartrazine, Dom.....lb.	—	1.50
Tartrazine, Imp.....lb.	1.25	1.40
Uranine.....lb.	10.00	11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.....lb.	6.00	7.00
Yellow for Wool.....lb.	1.50	2.25

DIRECT COLORS:

Black.....lb.	.95	1.10
Sky Blue.....lb.	3.25	3.75
Blue.....lb.	1.55	1.75
Brown.....lb.	1.75	2.50
Bordeaux.....lb.	3.50	6.00
Fast Red.....lb.	1.50	2.50
Fast Yellow.....lb.	2.00	4.00
Yellow.....lb.	2.00	4.00
Violet con't.....lb.	2.20	2.50
Benzo Purperine 10B.....lb.	3.50	4.00
Benzo Purperine 4B.....lb.	2.00	2.50
Chrysosphenine, Dom.....lb.	—	2.50
Chrysosphenine, Imp.....lb.	1.60	2.25
Congo Red 4B Type.....lb.	1.60	2.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.....lb.	7.00	8.00
Oxamine Violet.....lb.	—	8.00
Primuline, Dom.....lb.	—	3.00

Natural Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials, Fixed Oils, and Fats

OIL COLORS:

Black	.....lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue	.....lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	.....lb.	1.40	— 2.00
Red III	.....lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Red IV	.....lb.	1.80	— 3.50
Scarlet	.....lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	.....lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	.....lb.	—	.85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	.....lb.	—	.65
Jet	.....lb.	.90	— 1.00

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	.....lb.	.30	— .40
Blue, Dom.	.....lb.	—	1.25
Brown	.....lb.	.35	— .45
Green	.....lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Yellow	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.75

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, Bright	.....lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin, medium	.....lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	.....lb.	—	2.50
Alizarin Orange	.....lb.	—	1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	.....lb.	5.00	— 10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	.....lb.	—	1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	.....lb.	—	1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	.....lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Chrome Blue	.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	.....lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	.....lb.	—	2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	.....lb.	—	2.50
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	.....lb.	—	2.50
Bismarck Brown Y.	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bismarck Brown R.	.....lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Chrysoidine R.	.....lb.	—	1.00
Chrysoidine Y	.....lb.	—	.90
Crystal Violet	.....lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Emerald Green, Crystals	.....lb.	—	8.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	.....lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	.....lb.	—	.75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	.....lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	.....lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	.....lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	.....lb.	—	4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	.....lb.	—	3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	.....lb.	2.25	— 3.50
Methyl Violet	.....lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	.....lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	.....lb.	—	27.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	.....lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue B.	.....lb.	—	5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	.....lb.	—	6.00
Victoria Green	.....lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Red	.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	.....lb.	7.00	— 8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	.....lb.	.32	— .33
Seed	.....lb.	.06	— .07
Carmin No. 40	.....lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	.....lb.	.65	— .80
Gambier, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Oudes	.....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Kurpahs	.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Madras	.....lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	.....lb.	.20	— .25
Nutgalls, Blue Aleppo	.....lb.	—	.75
Chinese	.....lb.	.32	— .34
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Turneric, Madras	.....lb.	.13 1/4	— .14
Aleppay	.....lb.	—	.10

DYEWOODS

Barwood	.....lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	.....lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	.....ton	30.00	— 35.00
Chips	.....lb.	.04	— .06
Hypenic	.....lb.	.07	— .09
Logwood sticks	.....ton	25.00	— 35.00
Chips	.....lb.	.03 1/4	— .05 1/4
Quercitron, see tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Red Saunders	.....lb.	.20	— .22

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	.....lb.	.17	— .20
Triple	.....lb.	—	.19
Concentrated	.....lb.	.20	— .25
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.	.....lb.	—	—
Rangoon, boxes	.....lb.	.16	— .18
Liquid	.....lb.	.12	— .14
Tablet	.....lb.	.14	— .15
Cadhear, French	.....lb.	—	—
English	.....lb.	.22	— .26
Concentrated	.....lb.	—	—
Nominal	.....lb.	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dye-wood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Flavine	.....lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	.....lb.	.22	— .27
Crystals 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.30	— .40
Extract 42 deg.	.....lb.	.14	— .16 1/4
Liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.15	— .19
Gall	.....lb.	.25	— .27
Hematin Extract 51 deg.	.....lb.	.11	— .13 1/4
Crystals, 100 p. c.	.....lb.	.26	— .28
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	.....lb.	—	.24
Indigo, natural	.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Extract	.....lb.	.30	— .37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	.....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Logwood, solid	.....lb.	—	.18
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	—	.21
51 deg., Twaddle	.....lb.	—	.10
Contract	.....lb.	.10 1/4	— .10 3/4
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	.....lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	—	.20
Paste	.....lb.	—	.10
Persian Berries	.....lb.	—	.10
Quebracho, see tanning	.....lb.	—	—
Quercitron, 51 deg.	.....lb.	.06 1/4	— .07 1/4
Powdered, 100 p.c.	.....lb.	.13	— .14

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumein, Egg	.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Technical	.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Blood, imported	.....lb.	.80	— .85
Domestic	.....lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian blue	.....lb.	.65	— .80
Soluble	.....lb.	.65	— .80
Turkey Red Oil	.....lb.	.15	— .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	.....lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	.....lb.	—	.12
520-lb. casks	.....lb.	—	.11
Carload lots	.....lb.	—	.10

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	.....per 100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or	.....lb.	7.75	— 8.00
yellow	.....lb.	.17	— .18
Potato, white or canary	.....lb.	—	.18
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.	.....lb.	—	.70
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.	.....lb.	—	.70
Potato, Domestic	.....lb.	—	.09 1/4
Imported, duty paid	.....lb.	—	.09 1/4

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	.....ton	40.00	— 50.00
Divi Divi	.....ton	74.00	— 76.00
Hemlock Bark	.....ton	15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	.....ton	65.00	— 70.00
Bark, S. A.	.....ton	60.00	— 65.00
Myrobalans	.....ton	50.00	— 60.00
Oak Bark	.....ton	15.00	— 16.00
Ground	.....ton	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	.....ton	13.00	— 15.00
Ground	.....ton	27.00	— 28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	.....ton	105.00	— 115.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	.....ton	75.00	— 85.00
Valonia Cups	.....ton	—	—
Beard	.....ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	.....ton	70.00	— 75.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.03	— .03 1/4
bbls.	.....lb.	—	.03 1/4
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	.....lb.	—	—
Crystals, ordinary	.....lb.	—	—
Clarified	.....lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	.....lb.	.17	— .18
Common	.....lb.	.12	— .14
Cubeb, Singapore	.....lb.	.18	— .20
Cubeb, Java	.....lb.	.14	— .16
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.05	— .05 1/4
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.04 1/4	— .04 1/2
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.08 1/4	— .08 3/4
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.09	— .10
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.08	— .10
Muskego., 23-30 p.c. tan	.....lb.	—	—
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	.01 1/4	— .02 1/4
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	Nominal	—
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	.....lb.	—	—

Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	—	.05 1/4
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	.....lb.	—	.07 1/4
35 p.c. tan, untreated	.....lb.	—	.06 1/4
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	.....lb.	.07	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	.....lb.	.11	— .12
Clarified	.....lb.	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan	.....lb.	—	—
50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	.01 1/4	— .01 3/4
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.06 1/4	— .08
Valoni., solid, 65 p.c. tan	.....lb.	Nominal	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	.....gal.	—	1.15
Domestic, prime	.....gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Liver, Newfoundland	.....bbl.	—	85.00
Norwegian	.....bbl.	—	130.00
Degras, American	.....lb.	.07	— .08
English	.....lb.	.07 1/4	— .08 1/4
Neutral	.....lb.	.14	— .18
Horse	.....lb.	.17	— .18
Lard, prime winter	.....gal.	—	2.90
Off prime	.....gal.	1.70	— 1.75
No. 1	.....lb.	—	1.45
Extra, No. 1	.....gal.	—	1.50
No. 2	.....gal.	—	1.30
Menhaden, Light strained	.....gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Yellow, bleached	.....gal.	1.30	— 1.32
White, bleached, winter	.....lb.	1.32	— 1.34
*Northern, crude	.....gal.	—	1.15
Southern crude, f.o.b. plant	.....gal.	—	1.15
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	.....gal.	—	2.20
30 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	2.00
40 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	1.90
Dark	.....gal.	—	1.50
Prime	.....gal.	—	1.70
Oleo Oil	.....lb.	.30	— .35
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	.....lb.	.19 1/2	— .20
Saponified	.....lb.	.19 1/4	— .20
Sperm bleached winter	.....gal.	—	2.00
38 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	1.95
45 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold	.....gal.	1.95	— 2.00
test	.....gal.	.25 1/4	— .26
Stearic, single pressed	.....lb.	.26 1/4	— .27
Double pressed	.....lb.	.33	— .34
Triple pressed	.....lb.	—	1.65
Tallow, acidless	.....gal.	—	1.60
Prime	.....gal.	—	1.20
Whale, natural winter	.....gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Bleached, winter	.....gal.	—	—

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	.....lb.	—	.21
Cases	.....lb.	.23	— .23 1/4
No. 1	.....lb.	—	.19 1/4
China Wood Oil, bbls.	.....lb.	—	.23
Cocoonut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	.....lb.	.18 1/2	— .19
Tanks	.....lb.	—	.17
Cochin, bbls. bbls., Dom.	.....lb.	—	.20 1/4
*Tanks	.....lb.	—	.19 1/4
Corn, refined, bbls.	.....lb.	28.56	— 28.76
*Crude, bbls.	.....lb.	—	.23
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	.....lb.	.21 1/4	— .22
mills, in tanks	.....lb.	—	.26 1/4
Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	.....lb.	—	—
*White	.....lb.	—	—
*Winter yellow	.....lb.	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots	.....gal.	—	2.22
5 barrel lots	.....gal.	—	2.25
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	2.26
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	2.27
*Olive, denatured	.....gal.	—	2.50
Edible	.....lb.	3.00	— 3.15
*Foots	.....lb.	—	.17
Palm, Lagos casks	.....lb.	—	.16 1/4
*Benin	.....lb.	—	.16 1/4
Niger	.....lb.	—	—
*Palm Kernel, domestic	.....lb.	—	—
*Imported	.....lb.	—	—
Peanut Oil, refined	.....lb.	—	.30
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	.....gal.	—	—
Poppy Seed	.....gal.	2.75	— 3.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	.....gal.	—	1.60
*Blown	.....gal.	—	1.65
*Sesame, domestic, edible	.....gal.	—	2.40
*Imported	.....gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac.Coast	.....lb.	.16	— .16 1/4
New York, bbls.	.....lb.	.18 1/2	— .18 3/4

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW
(New York Markets)

Grease, *white	.....lb.	—	—
Yellow	.....lb.	.12	— .14
House	.....lb.	.12	— .14

Greases, Cocoa, Shellac, Naval Stores, and Miscellaneous

Grease, Brown	lb.	.10	—	.11
Lard City	lb.	—	—	.30
Compound	lb.	.29	—	.30
*Stearine, lard	lb.	—	—	.38
Oleo	lb.	.25	—	.26
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	—	.21
City, loose	lb.	—	—	.17

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.21	—	.22
City Fancy	lb.	.19½	—	.20
Prime Packers	lb.	.19	—	.19½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.17½	—	.18
"A" White	lb.	.17	—	.17½
"B" White	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Yellow	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Brown	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Bone	lb.	.08½	—	.09
House	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.26	—	.27
Lard, city steam	lb.	—	—	.31

*Nominal

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas ..	—	—	—	\$4.50
f.o.b. New Orleans ..	—	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta ..	—	—	—	\$6.00
Columbia ..	—	—	—	\$3.00
New Orleans ..	ton	—	—	—
Corn Cake ..	short ton	55.00	—	\$7.00
Meal ..	short ton	59.00	—	\$4.25
Linseed cake, dom. ..	short ton	—	—	\$8.00
Linseed Meal ..	short ton	—	—	\$8.00

*Nominal.

SHELLAC

*D. C.	lb.	—	—	—
*Diamond "T"	lb.	—	—	—
*V. S. O.	lb.	—	—	—
*Fine Orange	lb.	—	—	1.35
Second Orange	lb.	—	—	—
*T. N.	lb.	—	—	1.20
A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	—	1.10
*Button	lb.	—	—	1.30
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	—	1.20
Bone, dry	lbs.	1.35	—	1.40

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.	1.75	—	2.00
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	—	1.30
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	—	1.21
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	8.50	10.50
Rosin, common	200 lb. bbl.	15.00	16.00
Medium	bbl.	17.00	18.00
Pale	bbl.	18.00	20.00
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.	gal.	12.50	13.00

Miscellaneous

COCOA

Accura	lb.	.22	—	.23
Bahia	lb.	.23½	—	.24½
Caracas	lb.	.27	—	.28
Hayti	lb.	.30	—	.21½
Maracaibo	lb.	.19½	—	.20½
Trinidad	lb.	.25½	—	.26

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from August 9 to August 15—Exports for month of May

Imports

ACIDS—Citric, 100 kegs Perry Ryer & Co., London; 20 cks. C. C. Stork & Co., Palermo; 50 cks. R. L. Fuller & Goodwin, Palermo; **Tartaric**, 100 cs. Italian Discount & Trust Co., Leghorn; 50 cs. Banca Italiana, Leghorn; 25 kegs Cosmopolitan Trust Co., Naples; 10 kegs Tice & Lynch, Naples; 20 cks. George Lueders & Co., Palermo; 8 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 2 cks. Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.

AGAR AGAR—53 bls. American Exchange Bank, London; 50 bls. T. M. Duché & Son, Kobe; 50 bls. D. Nagase & Co., Ltd.

ALBUMEN—1 cs. Salman, Stern, Ltd., Kobe; 112 cs. D. Nagase & Co., Ltd., Kobe; 45 cs. D. Nagase & Co., Ltd., Hankow; 102 cs. Mogi & Co., Hankow; 71 cs. Mitsui & Co., Ltd., Hankow; 5 cs., B. A. Simek & Co., Hankow.

ALMONDS—Bitter, 300 cks. Habicht, Braun & Co., Barcelona; 550 bgs. Irving National Bank, Tarragona; 200 bgs. Bank of New York, Tarragona; 200 bgs. Continental Trading Co., Tarragona; 170 bgs. National City Bank of New York, Tarragona; 400 bgs. Lazard Freres, Tarragona; 150 bgs. Canadian Bank of Commerce, Tarragona; 400 bgs. London Joint City & Midland Bank, Tarragona; 100 bgs. London Joint City & Midland Bank, Tarragona; 20 bbls. S. D. DeLuca Co., Tarragona; 175 bbls. La Manna, Azema & Farnan, Tarragona; 500 bbls. Schroeder Bros. Tarragona; 100 bgs. Chatiam & Phoenix National Bank, Tarragona; 100 bgs. Irving National Bank, Leghorn; 100 bgs. Guaranty Trust Co., Leghorn; 300 bls. W. R. Grace & Co., Leghorn; 450 cks. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 275 cks. W. R. Grace & Co., Genoa; **Sweet**, 80 cs. Bank of New York, Genoa.

ANILINE COLORS—10 pkgs., 20 cks., American Dyewood Co. Havre; 44 pkgs. A. Klipstein & Co. Havre; 4 cks. W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre; 2 cks. Chemical National Bank, Havre; 3 cks. C. Bischoff & Co., Havre; 20 cks. New York Color & Chemical Co., Havre; 20 cks. F. Bredt & Co., Havre; 3 cks. W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre; 4 cks. Heller & Merz Co., Havre; 23 cks. Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Havre; 3 cks. D. David & Co., Havre; 2 cks. Eaton, Clark Co., Havre; 7 cks. Andreykovits & Dunk, Havre; 13 cks. L. B. Fortner, Havre; 10 cks. E. M. Thayer & Co., Havre; 10 cks. F. E. Attiaux, Havre; 11 cks. Watson, Jack & Co., Havre; 12 cks. American Express Co., Havre.

ANTIMONY—1,000 cs. Mitsui & Co., Ltd., Hankow; 50 cks. Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; **Sulphuret**, 20 bbls. W. A. Brown & Co., Liverpool.

ARGOLS—47 cks. W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 248 bgs. Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Seville; 10 cks. Tartar Chemical Works, Liverpool.

ARSENIC, CRUDE—200 cs., Fumkawa & Co., Yokohama; 790 cs. Fumkawa & Co., Tokio; 1,600 cs. Fumkawa & Co., Kobe.

BALSAM, COPAIBA—150 cs. Gustave Amsinck & Co., Para; 100 cs. Gaston, Williams, Wigmore, Inc., Para; 150 cs. Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Para; 3 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Tolu**, 6 cs. De Lima, Correa & Cortisio, Inc., Cartagena.

BARK—Medicinal, 96 bls. Cohen & Co., Havana.

BEANS—Castor, 38 bgs. Gaston, Williams & Co., Inc., Monte Christi; **Cocoa**, 42 bgs. R. Desvernere, San Domingo; 162 bgs. E. J. Nehme, Sanchez; 421 bgs. W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 948 bgs. F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 334 bgs. Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Puerto Plata; 100 bgs. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Puerto Plata; 194 bgs. National Produce Exchange Bank, Puerto Plata; 562 bgs. London & River Plate Bank, Pernambuco; 6090 bgs. J. Aron & Co., Inc., Para; 788 bgs. Hagemeier Trading Co., Para; 1,180 bgs. Bank of New York, Para; 327 bgs. W. R. Grace & Co., Para; 131 bgs. Rockhill & Victor, Kingston; 315 bgs. Middleton & Co., Demerara; 78 bgs. Middleton & Co., St. Lucia; 14 bgs. Middleton & Co., Dominica; 4 bgs. Van Dyke & Lindsay, Dominica; 1,656 bgs. National City Bank, Bahia; 500 bgs. Guaranty Trust Co., Bahia; 200 bgs. C. C. Mengel Bros. & Co., Bahia; 1,300 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Bahia; 4,944 bgs. J. H. Rayner & Co., Liverpool; 546 bgs. Cromble, Steedman & Co., Liverpool; **Vanilla**, 18 cs. H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico; 2 cs. J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico; 2 cs. Tuenie Bros., Tampico; 1 cs. Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica.

BERRIES—Juniper, 100 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn; 50 bgs. E. Ganni & Co.

CAMPBOR, REFINED—50 cs. Ayres, Bridges & Co., Kobe; 50 cs. H. R. Lathrop & Co., Kobe; 11 cs. S. Suzuki & Co., Osaka.

CARBON—Blocks, 11 cks. H. W. Knott & Co., London; 11 cks., Bushing Water Co., London.

CASEIN—7 bgs. Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Havre.

COPRA—184 bgs. Franklin-Baker Co., Cartagena.

CREAM OF TARTAR—5 cks. American Foreign Service Corporation, Marseilles.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—6 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa.

EXTRACTS—Quebracho, 1,530 bgs. International Products Co., Buenos Ayres; 5,330 bgs. National City Bank of New York, Buenos Ayres; 6,400 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Ayres; 2,000 bgs. National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Buenos Ayres; 5,202 bgs. Merchants National Bank of Boston, Buenos Ayres.

FLOWERS—Lavender, 15 bls. Arthur, Stallman Co., Marseilles.

GELATIN—15 cs. P. H. Manners, Glasgow.

GLYCERIN—Crude, 31 drums, Marx & Rawolle, Liverpool.

GUM—Aloes, 7 cs. Schieffelin & Co., London; **Chicle**, 16 bls. Vasquez, Correa & Co., Cartagena; 234 bgs. American Chicle Co., Puerto Colombia; **Sandarac**, 10 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.

HERBS—Medicinal, 12 bgs. F. B. Vandergriff & Co., Leghorn; 5 cs. W. Benkert, Leghorn; 10 bls. T. Meadows & Co., Havre.

IODINE—101 bbls. E. Nash & Louis Watien, Ltd., Antofagasto; 20 cs., S. Suzuki & Co., Yokohama; 5 cs. D. Nagase & Co., Ltd., Kobe.

IRON OXIDE—10 cks. J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 6 cks. R. Coulston, Inc., Liverpool; 51 cks. E. M. & F. Waldo, Liverpool; 201 cks. E. M. & F. Waldo, Liverpool.

ISINGLASS—50 bls. H. R. Paige & Co., Kobe.

KOLA NUTS—2 bls. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston; 139 bgs. H. Marquardt & Co., Kingston.

LEAVES—Coca, 105 bls. W. R. Grace & Co., Callao; **Medicinal**, 50 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 35 bls. Baring & Co., Marseilles; 39 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 50 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 1 cs. Overseas Products Corporation; 143 bls. A. Woodward & Co., Seville; 50 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 35 bls. Baring & Co., Marseilles; **Thyme**, 43 bgs. Lawrence Johnson & Co., Seville.

LEECHES—10 tubs, C. Jacobelis, Genoa.

LICORICE PASTE—50 cs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., Seville.

LIME—Citrate, 58 cks. Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.

LIME JUICE—635 cs. Jas. P. Smith & Co., London; 525 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 50 cs. Baker, Carver & Morrell, Liverpool; 3 cs. F. T. Montell & Son; Dominica; 17 cs. Middleton & Co., Dominica; 3 hds. Van Dyke & Lindsay, Dominica; 10 cks. J. M. Walsh, Dominica; 7 cks. Brown Bros. & Co. Dominica.

LYE, SOAP—53 drums, Marx & Rawolle, London

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE—20 csk. Hummel & Robinson, Liverpool

MANNA—8 cs. Peek & Velsor, Palermo

MEDICINES AND DRUG PREPARATIONS—1 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., London; 2 cs. Samson, Rosenblatt & Co., Havre; 8 cs. A. Klipstein & Co., Havre; 9 cs. J. Peroni, Milan; 4 cs. R. M. Giganti, Leghorn; 20 cs. T. A. Hedley, Liverpool

MENTHOL CRYSTALS—50 cs. Ayres, Bridges & Co., London; 25 cs. Baring Bros. & Co., London; 20 cs. American Trading Co., London; 20 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., London; 25 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., London; 25 cs. American Trading Co., Liverpool; 35 cs. V. Prossen & Co., Liverpool

MERCURY—4 cs. Tooken & Co., Genoa

NAPHTHALENE—136 csk. White Tar Co., London

OILS—Almond, 250 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., London; Codol, 9 bbls. Benham & Boyesson, Christiania; 245 csk. W. S. Job & Co., Inc., St. Johns, N. F.; 150 csk. National Oil Products Co., St. John, N. F.; **Essential**, 8 cs. C. L. Huisking, London; 1 cs. Fritzsche Bros., Seville; **Fusel**, 18 drums. Waldstein & Co., Hull; **Lemon**, 6 bxs. J. E. Burke, Palermo; **Lime**, 3 cs. Dodge & Olcott Co., St. Lucia; 10 cs. F. S. Maynard & Co., Dominica; **Medicinal**, 67 bbls. McKesson & Robbins, London; **Olive**, 1,871 cs. L. Bana & Sons, Barcelona; 143 drums, 327 bbls. 160 csk. Tarragona; 253 bbls. Irving National Bank, Tarragona; 250 bbls. F. Bertoli Co., Tarragona; 200 bbls. Lekas & Drivas, Tarragona; 200 bbls. Strohmeier & Arpe Co., Tarragona; 349 cs. Antialzi & Co., Barcelona; 200 bbls. National Bank of Boston, Barcelona; 25 bbls. Irving National Bank, Barcelona; 500 cs. Southernland International Dispatch, Barcelona; 600 cs. Schroeder Bros. Barcelona; 500 cs. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Seville; 400 bbls. Irving National Bank, Seville; 500 bbls. Fort Dearborn National Bank, Seville; 1,000 cs. S. Birones, Seville; 1,000 cs., 50 bbls. Equitable Trust Co., Seville; 130 bbls. Italian Discount & Trust Co., Seville; 100 cs., 200 bbls. Musolino & Berger, Seville; 50 cs. Armstrong Cork Co., Seville; 210 cs. L. Gandolfi & Co., Seville; 1,000 cs. Hewlett & Pyman, Seville; 150 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., Seville; 152 csk. F. Bertoli, Leghorn; 167 bbls. Austin, Nichols & Co., Seville; 300 bbls. Equitable Trust Co., Seville; 300 bbls. Goldman, Sachs & Co., Seville; 50 bbls., L. Gandolfi & Co., Seville; 300 bbls., Irving National Bank, Seville; 167 bbls. Austin, Nichols & Co., Seville; 540 cs. Sea Coast Canning Co., Seville; 450 cs. U. H. Dudley & Co., Seville; 260 bbls., Italian Importing Co., Seville; 45 bbls., I. Manna, Azema & Farnan, Seville; 25 cs. R. Macey & Co., Marseilles; 29 cs. Lazard Freres, Marseilles; 24 cs. H. Jonas & Co., Marseilles; 50 cs. J. P. Smith & Co., Marseilles; **Orange**, 20 cs. American Export Co., Kingston; 70 cs. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston; **Palm**, 184 csk. Colgate & Co., Liverpool; **Peppermint**, 100 cs. Orbis, Products Trading Co., Ltd., Yokohama; **Sulphur**, 75 bbls. First National Bank, Seville; 20 bbls. National Park Bank, Seville; 100 bbls. Fourth Street National of Philadelphia, Palermo; 1,500 bbls. John Munroe & Co., Seville; 600 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Seville; 578 bbls., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Seville; 300 bbls., National Park Bank; **Vegetable**, 1 cs. F. W. Froot & Co., Osaka

PERFUMERY—15 cs. F. R. Arnold & Co.; 9 cs. T. D. Downing & Co., Havre; 10 cs. Maurice Levy, Havre; 3 cs. Newburger & Co., Havre; 22 cs. A. H. Smith & Co., Havre; 42 cs. Chas. Baez, Havre; 1 cs. Lasalli & Rock Co., Havre; 4 cs. Bennett & Davis, Marseilles; 2 cs. Morana Co., Marseilles; 10 cs. Morana Co., Marseilles; 10 cs., G. Muderet & Co., Nice; 5 cs., Downing & Co., Havre; 2 cs. Peroni, Milan; 9 cs. Downing & Co., Havre; 4 cs. E. Levy & Co., Havre; 12 cs. H. Hendel, Inc., Havre; 3 cs. George Lueders & Co., Havre; 1 cs. B. French & Co., Havre; 2 cs. Maurice Levy, Havre; 5 cs. Dodge & Olcott Co., Havre; 14 cs. F. M. Prindel & Co., Havre; 1 cs. Fritzsche Bros., Genoa; 215 cs. J. B. Horner, Inc., Genoa

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—7 cs. A. Klipstein & Co., Havre; 3 cs. S. Rosen-

blatt, Havre; 25 cs. E. Fougere & Co., Havre; 2 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—50 cs. Liberty National Bank, Osaka; **Chlorate**, 100 cs. S. Suzuki & Co., Yokohama; 209 cs. S. Suzuki & Co., Tokio; **Muriate**, 3,500 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Hull

ROCHELLE SALTS—10 csk., C. L. Huisking, London

ROOTS—Belladonna, 3 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Colchicum**, 4 bbls., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Marseilles; **Dandelion**, 157 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Ipecac**, 2 bbls. Laverato, Kidder & Co., Puerto Colombia; **Licorice**, 5 cs. F. B. Vandergriff & Co., Leghorn; 1,258 bbls. McAndrews & Forbes Co., Seville; 1,543 bgs. Murray & Nichol Manufacturing Co., Seville; 109 bbls. Maynard & Childs, Seville; 282 bbls. Murray & Nichol Manufacturing Co., Seville; 11 bgs. Murray & Nichol Manufacturing Co., Seville; **Medicinal**, 9 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., Havana; **Orris**, 132 bgs. Equitable Trust Co., Leghorn; 34 bbls. P. Pastacaldi, Leghorn; 80 bgs. National Bank of South Africa, Leghorn; **Rhubarb**, 10 cs. C. Huisking & Co., Marseilles; **Sarsaparilla**, 4 bbls. Caravel Co., Tampico; **Valerian**, 10 bbls. C. L. Huisking & Co., Hull; 1 cs. Brown Bros. & Co., London; 5 bbls. J. L. Hopkins & Co., Marseilles

SAL AMMONIAC—20 csk. Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

SALTPETER—1 bbl., American Nitrogen Products Co., Christiania

SALTS—Miscellaneous, 10 csk. A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool

SEEDS—Bird, 1,760 bgs. Irving National Bank, Buenos Ayres; 124 bgs. Baring Bros. & Co., Buenos Ayres; 813 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Ayres; **Canary**, 1,250 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Ayres; 111 bbls. Baring & Co., Marseilles; 1,616 bgs. Baring Bros. & Co., Buenos Ayres; **Castor**, 25,000 bgs. Bank of New York, Santos; 5,000 bgs. W. R. Grace & Co., Santos; 697 bgs. Costa Rebeiro & Co., Bahia; **Colchicum**, 3 bgs. Smith, Kline & French Co., London; **Dill**, 200 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Copenhagen; **Hempseed**, 294 bgs. Fidelite Trust Co., Valparaiso; **Linsed**, 46,333 bgs. Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Buenos Ayres; **Quince**, 1 bg. Lawrence, Johnson & Co., Seville; **Sunflower**, 440 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Ayres; 24 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Ayres

SOAP—Castile, 40 cs. S. Birones, Seville; 100 cs. Echavarria Bros., Seville; 500 bxs., Irving National Bank, Leghorn; **Olive**, 10 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., London

SODA, CAUSTIC—100 drums, Welch, Holme & Clark Co., Liverpool

SODIUM—HydroSulphite, 26 kegs. Bayles, Finishing Plants, Liverpool; **Sulphide**, 148 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; **Yellow Prussiate**, 52 cs. C. T. Stork & Co., Liverpool

SPICES—Capsicum, 80 bgs. Smith & Schipper, Liverpool; **Chillies**, 650 bgs. Smith & Schipper, Liverpool; **Cinnamon**, 600 bbls., Colombo; **Ginger**, 40 bgs., Frame & Co., London; 1,641 bgs., Frame & Co., London; 93 bgs. W. Schall & Co., Cartagena; 25 bbls. T. J. Vipond & Co., Kingston; 250 bgs. Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston; 124 bgs. Rockhill & Victor, Kingston; **Pimento**, 100 bgs. W. A. Leaman, Cartagena

SPONGES—12 bbls. J. Block, Inc., Havana; 157 bbls., National Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana; 245 bbls., Lasker & Bernstein, Havana; 136 bbls. Carbondal Sponge Co., Yokohama; 59 bbls. Carbondal Sponge Co., Osaka; **Clippings**, 39 bbls. Lasker & Bernstein, Havana; **Refuse**, 337 bbls. Lasker & Bernstein, Havana; 100 bbls., J. H. Rhodes, Havana; 35 bbls. Brown Bros. & Co., Havana

TALC—200 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Genoa; 58 bgs. A. H. Smith & Co., Havre

TAMARINDS—25 bbls. Sorenson & Nielson, Barbados; 60 bgs. M. J. Walsh, Antigua; 5 bbls. Gillespie Bros. & Co., St. Thomas

TARTAR—454 bgs. Southern Pacific Co., Algiers

WAX—Bees, 50 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Havana; 5 seroons, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., Monte Christi; 183 acks. W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; **Carnauba**, 51 bgs. American Trading Co., Pernambuco; 23 bgs. Irving National Bank, Pernambuco; 384 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co.,

Pernambuco; 412 bgs. G. St. Amant, Pernambuco; 303 bgs. London & Brazilian Bank, Pernambuco; 118 bgs. P. S. Nicolson & Co., Pernambuco; 65 bgs. Equitable Trust Co., Pernambuco; 51 bgs. Irving National Bank, Pernambuco; 463 bgs. National City Bank of New York, Pernambuco; 390 bgs. National Bank of South America, Pernambuco; 256 bgs. Bank of New York, Parahyba; 313 bgs. Irving National Bank, Parahyba; 750 bgs. National Bank of Commerce, Parahyba; 178 bgs. Irving National Bank, Pernambuco; 277 bgs. Brown Bros. & Co., Pernambuco; 169 bgs. Winter, Ross & Co., Liverpool; **Japan**, 200 cs. Mitsui & Co., Ltd., Kobe; 300 cs. A. Kobes & A. Moji; **Mineral**, 200 bgs. National City Bank, Copenhagen; 150 cs. P. M. Costa, Barcelona; 400 cs. H. E. Gourd, Havre; 750 cs. R. F. Downing & Co., Havre; 50 cs. J. Peroni, Genoa; **Vegetable**, 10 cs. C. Itoh & Co., Kobe; 150 cs., Salma & Co., Osaka

Exports

ACIDS—Carbolic, 100 lbs. Philippine Islands; 2,776 lbs. Australia; 50 lbs. Siam; 67,200 lbs. Japan; 20 lbs. Dutch East Indies; 232 lbs. Venezuela; 110 lbs. Uruguay; 391 lbs. Peru; 46 lbs. Dutch Guiana; 7 lbs. Ecuador; 437 lbs. Colombia; 490 lbs. Chile; 2,077 lbs. Brazil; 35 lbs. Argentina; **Nitric**, 1,029 lbs. Venezuela; 460 lbs. Peru; 50 lbs. Ecuador; 611 lbs. Colombia; 170 lbs. Chile; 1,083 lbs. Brazil; 2 lbs. Haiti; 337 lbs. San Domingo; 6 lbs. Dutch West Indies; 2,027 lbs. Cuba; 41 lbs. British West Indies; 17 lbs. Jamaica; 24 lbs. Barbados; 1,559 lbs. Mexico; 1,115 lbs. Panama; 20 lbs. Nicaragua; 104 lbs. Costa Rica; **Picric**, 9 lbs. Brazil; 13 lbs. Cuba; 5 lbs. Mexico; **Sulphuric**, 495 lbs. Philippine Islands; 120 lbs. British India; 1,902 lbs. China; 3,632 lbs. Venezuela; 593 lbs. Peru; 11 lbs. French Guiana; 6,418 lbs. Dutch Guiana; 20,345 lbs. British Guiana; 3,256 lbs. Colombia; 7,623 lbs. Brazil; 127,246 lbs. Argentina; 6,106 lbs. San Domingo; 70 lbs. Haiti; **Miscellaneous**, \$6,408 Philippine South Africa; \$8 Belgium Congo; \$2,301 Philippine Islands; \$1,034 New Zealand; \$2,647 Australia; \$5,049 Japan; \$270 Hongkong; \$512 Dutch East Indies; \$2,007 Straits Settlements; \$1,712 British India; \$2,485 China; \$2,555 Venezuela; \$8,959 Uruguay; \$4,470 Peru; \$3,156 Dutch Guiana; \$14 British Guiana; \$2,043 Colombia; \$4,971 Chile; \$63,444 Brazil; \$41 Bolivia; \$1,047 Argentina; \$2,447 San Domingo; \$114 Haiti; \$150 Dutch West Indies; \$16,259 Cuba

ALBUMEN—\$42 Venezuela; \$104 Mexico; \$200 Panama; \$1,267 Norway

ALCOHOL—\$12,050 French Africa; \$15,263 British West Africa; \$460 China; \$42 Ecuador; \$150 French West Indies; \$132 Cuba; \$81 British West Indies; \$366 Jamaica; **Wood**, 810 gallons French Africa; 900 gallons, Japan; 16 gallons, Colombia; 200 gallons, Brazil; 200 gallons, Haiti; 10 gallons, Jamaica; 50 gallons, Iceland; 350 gallons, France

BENZOL—1,400 lbs. British South Africa; 45,000 lbs. Argentina; 90 lbs. Cuba

CALCIUM CARBIDE—50,000 lbs. British South Africa; 4,200 lbs. British West Africa; 2,200 lbs. Belgium Congo; 110,000 lbs. Philippine Islands; 400 lbs. Hongkong; 7,230 lbs. Dutch East Indies; 8,800 lbs. China; 68,500 lbs. Venezuela; 625,000 lbs. Peru; 4,000 lbs. British Guiana; 2,800 lbs. Colombia; 4,400 lbs. Chile

CHEMICAL MISCELLANEOUS—\$216 Egypt; \$924 Portuguese Africa; \$122 Madagascar; \$570 French Africa; \$183 Canary Islands; \$325 British East Africa; \$23,088 British South Africa; \$1,307 British West Africa; \$387 Belgium Congo; \$72,502 Philippine Islands; \$144 French Oceania; \$11,444 New Zealand; \$63,700 Australia; \$465 Turkey in Asia; \$245 Siam; \$48 Japan

COPPER SULPHATE—2,200 lbs. Philippine Islands; 2,296 lbs. New Zealand; 55 lbs. Venezuela; 9,382 lbs. Peru; 6,600 lbs. Ecuador; 423 lbs. Colombia; 2,226 lbs. Chile; 826 lbs. Brazil; 450 lbs. San Domingo; 3,520 lbs. French West Indies; 24,400 lbs. Cuba

New Incorporations

Cassidy Club Co., Inc., Brooklyn, capital \$5,000. Liquid chemicals and drugs. A. F. Cassidy, H. E. Wood, R. J. Kent, 1,819 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

U. S. Drug Corporation, Brooklyn, capital \$10,000. S. Rubin, A. and A. H. Kramer, 364 Forty-first street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Economic Drug Co., Dover, Del., capital \$25,000. W. C. Makepeace, O. Seeley, H. E. Shaper, Los Angeles, Cal.

Collapsule Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. To make surgical and medical products. W. I. Lee, Lloyd W. and Florence Cyrenius, 2318 Loring Place, New York.

Magnesium Products Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Drugs and chemicals. W. B. F. Rogers, A. C. Wappler, C. W. Mulford, 366 Fifth avenue, New York.

Stoddard Bros., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$100,000. Drugs and medicines. C. and T. and J. T. Stoddard, Buffalo.

Sanitary Service Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. To manufacture and sell all kinds and forms of antiseptics. T. L. Croteau, M. E. Spencer, A. M. Hoover, Wilmington, Del.

Newport Turpentine and Rosin Co., Dover, Del., capital \$10,000. To manufacture, sell, and deal in rosin, turpentine, and other chemicals. T. L. Croteau, M. E. Spencer, A. M. Hoover, Wilmington, Del.

Midway Dye and Chemical Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, capital \$100,000. Lewis Telle Cannon, M. B. Corburn, B. W. Young, George M. Read.

Smith Chemical and Color Co., Manhattan, capital \$5,000. J. and M. R. and C. Smith, 1528 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

Silver Rod Stores, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$60,000. Drugs, confectionery and tobacco. S. and L. Rodnon, J. Silverstein, 127 Delancey street, New York.

Fountain Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. To manufacture syrups. S. T. Dill, T. L. Croteau, A. M. Hoover, Wilmington, Del., local incorporators for trust company.

Federal Carbon Co., Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. To manufacture and deal in carbon black, paints, dyes, oils, colors. A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

Central Drug Company, Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. To manufacture and compound drugs, chemicals, etc. M. L. Rogers, T. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, Wilmington, Del.

Yorkville Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Food and chemical products. J. C. Rosa, A. Garrod, V. Morrison, 165 Broadway, New York.

Baltic Distributing Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Drugs and chemicals. A. E. Kaufman, B. Rottenberg, S. M. Stern, 508 West 136th street, New York.

Royal Pharmaceutical and Perfumery Co., 462 Central Park West, New York City, capital \$10,000. Incorporators M. Rosenberg, J. Sanatory, L. Hauser.

Capital Reduction—Aetna Explosives Co., Manhattan, \$18,100,000 to \$8,650,000.

Reorganization—The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y., 15,000 shares preferred stock \$100 each; 50,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital \$1,750,000.

ROSIN AND TURPENTINE EXPORTS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., August 18.—The following table, showing our exports of rosin and spirits of turpentine during June in detail, has just been secured by the Washington Bureau of Drug & Chemical Markets from the Department of Commerce:

Countries	Rosin		Spirits of Turpentine	
	Barrels	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Belgium	556	6,750	25,789	17,700
Denmark	1,889	18,059	20,535	13,394
Finland	2,504	31,112	.....	.....
Italy	1,064	14,000	52,238	39,355
Netherlands	3,754	55,001	211,137	182,216
Norway	215	2,945	37,957	31,490
Romania	82	1,029	3,300	2,646
Sweden	1,681	21,775	23,177	17,708
England	9,529	147,273	1,123,957	964,874
Mexico	33	708	4,432	3,817
Cuba	4,073	51,459	3,640	2,191
Argentina	15,961	221,632	230	181
Brazil	9,626	133,786	48,715	49,962
Chile	461	5,969	660	555
Colombia	643	7,585	961	795
Uruguay	3,431	50,300	13,840	12,480
British India	1,176	16,475	.....	.....
Dutch East Indies	630	7,829	110	104
Japan	1,329	16,923	.....	.....
Australia	725	9,100	2,400	2,160
Philippine Islands .....	.....	.....	21,049	18,489

Financial Notes

The Atlas Powder Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$3, payable Sept. 10 on stock of record Aug. 20.

American Cotton Oil \$10,000,000 6 per cent notes offered by the First National Bank have all been sold and books closed.

The annual meeting of the American Agricultural Chemical Co. will be held at the offices in New London, Conn., Sept. 11, at 2 p.m. Transfer books for stocks close at 3 p.m. Aug. 29 and reopen Sept. 12.

The capitalization of the Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., has been reduced from \$18,100,000 to \$8,650,000.

Proposed reorganization of the du Pont interests, through the formation of the du Pont Securities Company, will not be made at this time, because the Internal Revenue Department has not been able to define clearly its attitude on that question of whether there would be taxable income resulting from the exchange of stock under the proposed plan.

The First National Bank has bought \$10,000,000 of five year 6 per cent gold notes of the American Cotton Oil Company. They are being offered for subscription by the bank at 99 1/2 and interest to yield about 6.18 per cent. The company is to retire annually \$500,000 par value of the notes either by purchase at 102 and interest or by call at the same price. The proceeds of the notes will be used to retire \$5,000,000 of 5 per cent notes maturing September 1 and an equal amount of 7 per cent notes maturing September 3.

The Newport Chemical Works, Milwaukee, Wis., has sold \$2,500,000 first mortgage three-year 6 per cent bonds to William A. Read & Co. The bonds are to be publicly offered shortly for subscription at 98 1/2 and interest, to net the buyer 6 1/2 per cent. The company has plants at Carrollville, Wis.; Pensacola, Fla., and Bay Minette, Ala. It obtains raw materials from the Milwaukee Coke and Gas Company, which it controls. The gross business of the chemical works, according to announcement yesterday, is running at a rate of about \$5,500,000 a year, in addition to which the wood distillate output is estimated at more than \$2,000,000. The balance sheet shows assets of \$11,564,559. Present net earnings are on the basis of \$1,350,000 a year.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10 1/2	10 3/4	Hercules Powder ..	210	220
Air Reduction	52	54	Hercules, Powd., pf.	107 1/2	110
*Am. Ag. Ch.	100	100	H'k Electro	65	65
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	H'k Elec., pf.	65	75
Am. Chem. Prod.	1	1	Heyden Chem.	8 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Chicle	94	97	*Int. Agricul.	2 1/2	2 1/2
*Am. Chicle, pf.	81	85	*Int. Agricul., pf.	81	82
*Am. Cot. Oil.	53	55	Int. Nickel	25 1/4	26 1/4
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	92 1/2	93	Int. Nickel, pf.	110	112
Am. Cyan.	43	50	*Int. Salt	51	54
Am. Cyan., pf.	59	65	K. Solvay	100	120
*Am. Druggists S.	11 1/2	11 3/4	*Mathieson Alk.	31	36
Amer. Glue	40	45	Merrimac	92 1/2	95
Amer. Glue, pf.	65	70	Mulford Co.	55	60
*Am. Linseed	70	71	Mutual Co.	150	150
*Am. Linseed, pf.	94	96	N. J. Zinc	245	250
*Am. Malt	2 1/2	2 3/4	Niag. A., pf.	45 1/2	47
Atlas Powder	140	145	Nat. A. & C.	85 1/2	86 1/2
Atlas Powd., pf.	90	92	N't A. & C., pf.	85 1/2	87
*Barrett Co.	116 1/2	118	National Lead	76 1/2	77
*Barrett Co., pf.	113	116	National Lead, pf.	108	111 1/2
British Am. Chem.	9 1/2	9 3/4	Parke, Davis & Co.	115 1/2	115 1/2
Butterworth-Jud.	33	35	Penn. Salt	81	83
By. Prod. Co.	122	126	Procter & Gamble.	82	85
Carborundum	135	135 1/2	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Casein Co.	40	40	Royal Baking Po.	135	135
Celluloid Co.	130	140	Semet S.	175	185
Celluloid, pf.	78	80	Sherwin-Williams ..	520	540
Corn Products	32	32	Solv. Proc.	200	275
Corn Products, pf.	65	65 1/2	Stand. Ch.	80	100
Davison Chem.	32	32	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	13 1/2	13 1/2
*Distillers' Secur.	65	65 1/2	Tex. Gulf. Sul.	15 1/2	15 1/2
Dow Chem.	225	225	Union Carbide	78 1/2	80 1/2
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	Union Sulphur .....	.....	.....
Du Pont	315	320	*Un. Drug	150	159 1/2
Du Pont, deb., pf.	92	94	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2
Du Pont, C., pf.	10	11	*Un. Drug 2nd pf.	155	161
Fed. Chem.	85	95	*Un. Dyewood	30	61
Fed. Ch., pf.	95	100	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
Freeport, Tex., Sul.	43 1/2	44	U. S. Gypsum .....	.....	.....
Freeport, Tex. Sul., pf.	91	93	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	130 1/2	131
*Gen. Chem.	103	107	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	104	108
Grasselli	170	185	Va.-Car. Chem.	77	77 1/2
Grasselli, pf.	101	106	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	113 1/2	114

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928	98 1/4	99
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924	107	110
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932	83	83
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923	96	96 1/2
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924	102 1/2	105

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

Trade Notes and Personals

Rockhill & Vietor have leased for five years the store at 68 Fulton street.

The Nemours Trading Corporation has leased the ground floor of the building at 525 Water st., New York.

The Briton Ferry Chemical & Manure Works are being largely extended for manufacturing patent manure on a large scale.

The Packer Tar Soap Co. will build at Mystic, Conn., a one-story factory building, with about 7,000 square feet of floor space, a power house, 25x35, one story of brick; and an addition of one story to one of the present factory buildings.

B. Biggs & Co., Ltd., is the title of a private company organized in London, England, to take over the business at Blondin Works, Old Ford Road, E., by a company of the same name now in liquidation. The authorized capital is £20,000. The company makes methylated spirits, spirit and oil varnishes, paints, glues and polishes.

The development of a fish oil industry in the Puget Sound region is forecast by the success of the Tuck's Inlet By-Products Co., a Canadian corporation with headquarters at Vancouver and a plant in Osborne Cove, opposite Prince Rupert. The company which has a capital of \$125,000, makes oil and fish meal—the bulk of its output coming to this country.

GERMAN COMMENT ON PALMER'S WORK

Germany is at her old propaganda tricks again and is now endeavoring to create sentiment in the United States against the Alien Property Custodian. A cablegram from Berlin gives the press criticism of the report of the Alien Property Custodian exposing the criminal conspiracies of German dye and chemical companies to ruin the American industry. The cablegram which was sent by the American Mission at Berlin says:

This comment is probably inspired and may be considered as propaganda. "The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states the work discloses malice and injustice on the part of adversaries of Germany unexampled in the war. The "Vossische Zeitung" states if Americans of Palmer's makeup have their way the peace that Germany has will be the peace of the graveyard. The "Boersen Courier," of Berlin, speaks of the incredible candor and brutality in which the American report excels. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that action against German industries in foreign countries during the war is a sad chapter in which chauvinism, greed and profit-making play important parts, and that it appears to be considered a crime for German business men to do business not only in the United States but also in Mexico and South America.

A United States deputy marshal on July 30 seized three gallons of Derror's "latest improved tree fluid," which is made at Yakima, Wash., and is holding it under the federal insecticide act. There are fifty-four separate counts against the liquid, which has been advertised as a general panacea for tree diseases. The action is returnable October 1 at Yakima.

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